# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 122. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


# SECOND EDITION

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

### A Sensation in the Capital of Florida.

### The Examination of Negro Witnesses by the Tilden Congressional Committee the Cause.

### The Senatorial Investigation in Louisiana Proceeding.

### The South Carolina Democratic House Unable to Elect a Senator.

### STARTLING TESTIMONY AS TO DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES.

### Hampton Calls on Chamberlain to Vacate in His Favor.

### The Governor of Oregon on his Way to Washington to Explain.

LOUISIANA.

**The Senatorial Investigation.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—The Investigating Committee met in the United States District Court room in the Custom House. There were present T. O. House, of Wisconsin, chairman, McMillen, of Minnesota, Oglesby, of Illinois, Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, McDonald, of Indiana, and Shaelsbury, of Delaware. A number of prominent local representatives were in the room. The committee having been called to order, Mr. House stated that in the interest of harmony there would only be a certain number of persons present. Five representatives of each party, to act as counsel, and the members of the press are also admitted, he said; also that the counsel for the party objecting to the action of the Returning Board desired to submit a statement of their objections in writing. Such a statement, the chairman thought, would greatly facilitate the business of the committee. He wished the document to be brief, and to be submitted as early as possible.

**Hampton's Programme.**

It is said that during the recess of the regular Legislature writs will be issued by Wade Hampton for new elections to fill the vacancies, so as to provide him with a Senate, but it is certain that a portion at least of the Democratic Senators will refuse to leave their seats in the regular Legislature. Nothing was done in Hampton's Assembly beyond taking another ballot for United States Senator and the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to Congress relative to the political complication in this State.

**The Tilden Congressional Committee**

is still at work, but it is simply fritteriing away its time, for it has accomplished nothing. It will find it a difficult job to make out a case for Tilden in the light of the proceedings of the past week. The fact is that the frauds have all been confined to the Democratic party, and the committee by this time must be aware of this state of affairs. The committee will leave for Jacksonville on Wednesday morning.

**The Senate Committee**

commenced work this morning in the office of the Adjutant General, which has been placed at their disposal. The Secretary of State has been called upon by it for all the testimony which was produced before the canvassing Board, and a corps of clerks is at work copying it. The committee sat with closed doors to-day. The State canvassers were before it.

**The Senate Investigating Committee**

continued to take testimony to-day relative to the Hamburg massacre and other outrageous proceedings during the Presidendential election. It is said to have been of a most startling character.

The House committee has decided to split up into three sub-divisions, two of which are to go to Charleston to-morrow night and a third is to remain here. The Democrats on the committee have abandoned all further attempts to change the electoral vote of the State, and are now going for their mythical persons known as intimidation of Democratic negroes. The Democrats here have told them that down in Bufort there were several negroes who were going to vote the Democratic ticket, but their wives would not let them, and the committee are on the war path for those.

**Intolerant Spouses.**

The committee are bound to do something, and if they cannot show that Tilden carried South Carolina, they hope to prove that he would have got at least a few colored votes had Democratic negroes, like their candidates, remained unbiased. The committee to-day took testimony introduced by the Republicans, showing why no regular returns was made from Robbins precinct, Barnwell county, which polled over 1,000 Republican majority, and which was not counted by the canvassing board. It was proved that the building where the poll was held was fired into by Democrats, and the voting broken up, and some of the bullets grazed the heads of the managers. It was shown why no poll was held at Conaon's Fair precinct, in the same county. One of the managers, David Mixson, on going to Blackville to get the ballot box, found the following anonymous letter:

"*To Mr. David Mixson:*

"You had better not go to the voting precinct of Conaon's Fair,' as we have heard that there would be no soldiers there, and we intend to carry that box or kill you and the other man. So, as a friend, I warn you to stay away from there. Take heed to what I say.

"Your friend, JUDAS."

A similar condition of things was proved to exist at Millet's precinct. The managers say the leaders engaged in intimidation and violence there were from Georgia.

**Correspondence Between Hampton and Chamberlain.**

The following correspondence passed between Hampton and Governor Chamberlain to-day:

ROOMS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18, 1876. }

*To D. H. Chamberlain, Esq:*

SIR—Having been legally elected and duly inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, I call upon you to deliver forthwith into my possession the great seal of the State, the State House offices, appurtenances, &c.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

ROOMS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18, 1876. }

*Wade Hampton, Esq:*

DEAR SIR—Your note demanding the seal of the State, offices, appurtenances, &c., is received. Being the legally elected and duly qualified Governor of this State, I see no reason why your demand should be complied with.

H. D. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

OREGON.

**Gov. Groveron His Way to Washington—His Argument Printed for Circulation.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18. The Portland dispatch says Gov ernor Grover leaves for Washington to-day, via Victoria. He has prepared an elaborate argument sustaining his action in the Cronin case, with a multitude of authorities. It is printed in pamphlet form for circulation at the East, but the printers have strict orders not to allow it to be made public here, nor let any copy get abroad. Owing to the preparation of this document Grover was unable to leave on Saturday with other witnesses.

## LIFE INSURANCE TROUBLE.

### All the Companies to be Officially Investigated—Views of Superintendent Smythe.

ALBANY, December 18.—Superintendent Smythe, of the Insurance Department of New York State, was waited upon by a correspondent to-day in reference to the recent closing of insurance companies by his order and readily made reply to all inquiries concerning the subject. "I have determined," said he, "to institute a system of rigid examinations which will weed out all the weak and insolvent ingurance companies. I had urged such an examination upon Mr. Chapman, my predecessor, but he was an eminently conservative man and was unwilling to discredit the sworn reports of companies by instituting any investigations. There was not, indeed, a single examination of an insurance company during his term. An examination is, of course, a long and an expensive process. It will require three months to complete a thorough examination of some of the companies in New York, with a full corps of examiners working hard every day. We take a close examination of every policy, with all the notes attached to them, and our appraisers estimate the value of all the real estate the companies hold, as well as all the bonds and mortgages. This is by no means a light work, and yet no examination must be very thorough to be worth anything at all.

Correspondent—"Do you propose to make such an examination of all the companies?"

"Mr. Smythe—Yes, sir, of all of them doing business in the State, whether by main or branch offices. There are companies having headquarters in other States which I will have examined at their home offices. If they do not make a safe showing or if they refuse to permit an examination I will bundle their branch offices at once out of the State. Any main purpose—and I would like the policy and stockholders to understand it—is to weed out the rotten companies from the good ones and to secure for distribution among the honest owners of them all the assets which I can before dishonest officers have made away with them."

**Murderers Found Guilty.**

NEW YORK, December 18.—A dispatch from Pottsville says that on Saturday night, at Mauch Chunk, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Thomas P. Fisher and guilty of murder in the second degree against Patrick McKenna, indicted for the murder of Morgan Powell at Summit Hill in 1871. Yellow Jack Donahue was convicted of this crime about two months ago.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

## No Reduction in the President's Salary---The Veto Sustained.

## The Oregon Irregularities Again Discussed.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1876.

**SENATE.**

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

In the morning hour MR. EDMUNDS called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last referring the message of the House of Representatives in regard to devising means to count and declare the electoral vote, to a select committee of seven Senators, to act with a committee appointed by the House, and it was agreed to by a unanimous vote without discussion.

The Chair was authorized to appoint the special committee.

A COURT TO DECIDE PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

MR. WRIGHT introduced a bill to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and at his request it was ordered printed and lie on the table.

In introducing the bill MR. WRIGHT said he had prepared it without consultation with any one, but was not committed to its terms, and would be glad to have suggestions from other Senators. He believed a law could be passed to settle all our present difficulties. He relied upon the common sense of the people of this country, and he believed the patriotic love of legal methods would prevail.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

MR. CAMERON (Pa.) submitted a joint resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Friday next, it be to meet on Wednesday, January 3, 1877. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

MR. WRIGHT called up the message of the President sent to the Senate at the last session vetoing the bill reducing the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum, and the question being "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto?" discussion followed, and the Senate refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 26, nays 19—not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

The following is the vote:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Alcorn, Bogy, Clayton, Cockerell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Morton, Price, Sherman, Thurman, Whyte, and Wright—25.

*Nays*—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Dorsey, Edmunds, Hamlin, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Mitchell, Norwood, Paddock, Wilson and Withers—19.

THE OREGON CASE.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the resolution of Mr. Mitchell authorizing an investigation in regard to the appointment of Presidential electors in Oregon.

MR. KEY said he did not question the motives of the Governor of Oregon. Had he (Key) been in his place he would have held that there was a vacancy on account of the ineligibility of Watts, and would then have filled that vacancy so as to carry out the wishes of the majority of the people. He then referred to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and argued that the will of the majority in those States had been reversed by the action of Returning Boards. He referred to the argument of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) that there was not such a large number of savages among the white people of the South as the testimony before the Louisiana Returning Board would lead him to believe.

MR. MITCHELL announced that Mr. Logan desired to submit some remarks upon this resolution, but was absent to-day on account of the Presidential question.

The resolution was then informally laid aside.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the proceedings of that body in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

MR. MORTON said as his colleague (McDonald), a near personal friend of Mr. Kerr, was absent, it would be agreeable to him and other friends of the deceased if the message from the House be laid on the table until the return of Mr. McDonald. So ordered.

No quorum. Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

BILLS INTRODUCED.

MR. KNOTT introduced a bill regulating proceedings in the electoral count for President and Vice President. Referred to a select committee on the subject.

To promote the education of the blind; to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading, etc.; concerning extradition and charge of allegiance; to establish the franking privilege; to reduce and reorganize the navy; to promote the efficiency of the Marine Hospital service; for a commission on the locust plague.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. FRYE offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of six to inquire into the manner in which the election was conducted for members of Congress last November in the Sixth district of Missouri, and Fourth district of Alabama, and whether in such districts there was any intimidation of candidates or voters.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

MR. FRANKLIN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the engraving of internal revenue stamps being taken from the Engraving Bureau of the Treasury. Adopted.

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

MR. GARFIELD presented a telegram received by him from Mr. Hurlbut, a member of the Louisiana select committee, stating that the dispatch from the Chairman (Morrison) to the Speaker was without the knowledge or consent of the committee, which had never been consulted in the matter. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. HALE offered a resolution for the protection of citizens in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

The resolution giving rise to debate, it went over under the rule.

GOV. WELLES' REMOVAL.

MR. HANNING moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling for General Sheridan's report on the removal of Governor Wells, of Louisiana.

The resolution of inquiry into the action of Judge Bond in South Carolina failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

WAR CLAIMS.

The resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of war claims to disloyal persons was adopted—136 to 45. The nays are as follow:

Messrs. Ainsworth, Ashe, Atkins, Boone, Bradford, Blount, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Caldwell (Ala.), Cox, Cowan, Cook, Cobell, Culbertson, Davis, Dibrell, Douglass, Durham, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Gans, Goode, Gunter, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hartridge, Hatcher, Hereford, Hewitt (Ala.), Hill, Hooker, Hunton, Jewett, Lewis, Lynch, Milliken, Mills, Money, O'Brien, Scales, Riddle, Robbins (N. C.), Scales Schleicher, Singleton, Stenons, Smith (Ga.), Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance, Walker, Wells, Wheeler (Ala.), Wells, Warren, Williams (Ala.), Wilshire, Wilson (W. Va.), Whitthorne and Yates.

Adjourned.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, December 18, 1876.

River 1 foot 7 inches, and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

BROWNSVILLE, December 18, 18.8.

River 5 feet, and falling. Weather clear, thermometer 14 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, December 18, 1876.

The river is gorged this afternoon in front of the city at a point some distance above the Southern Railroad bridge. Below this point the river is clear as far as can be seen. Some coal barges have been torn loose but are in no immediate danger. The weather is very clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, December 18, 1876.

It rained till near midnight, turned suddenly cold and cleared up; it is intensely cold; mercury 12 to 14 now 20 above zero. River stationary, 6 feet falling and full of new made ice, and the inside channel in front of the city is blocked up. Maggie Smith came up from Cairo with coal fleet. The Hotspur and Lizzie Gardner down from Green river to take the mail line wharfboat to the ice harbor. No business.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18, 1876.

Arrived—Mollie Moore, St. Louis; John Howard, White river. Departed—A. C. Donnelly, Cincinnati. Cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, December 18, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. River 2 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 18.

LOUISVILLE, December 18, 1876.

The river is now very cold and the river is frozen harder than ever.

NASHVILLE, December 18, 1876

The river is rising, with 22 inches on the shoals. Arrived—Celina, Carthage.

MEMPHIS, December 18, 1876

The river fell 3 inches; maximum thermometer 28.

## MR. DODGE'S TERSE DENIAL,

### He Tells the Truth in Regard to that Social Gathering at His House.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The fact that 15 or 20 gentlemen were privately entertained by Wm. E. Dodge, Sr., at his residence on Friday evening last, has been made the subject of misconstruction and misrepresentation. The reports which were not invented for Democratic newspapers to further Democratic designs bear the imprint of personal malice. Mr. Dodge, who was visited by a *Tribune* reporter, denied the accuracy of both reports which had been published. He had held no such interview with any reporters, as had been printed. The statements published as coming from him were pure fabrications. He felt that his rights as a private citizen had been grossly outraged. He invited a few gentlemen to meet him at his residence. They might naturally have talked about the political condition of the country; these questions are now interested everybody. He had told the gentlemen on parting that their conversation might come to something, and it was desired that silence be maintained on a subject which was so far strictly private. Mr. Dodge was very much annoyed that he should after that be paraded in print as having expressed his opinion freely on the subject. He had done nothing of the kind.

**Fatal Fall of a Gymnast.**

CLEVELAND, December 18.—George Whalen, a gymnast, while performing at the Theatre Comique this evening, missed his hold on a suspended bar, and fell to the stage with terrific force, injuring his spine so seriously that he cannot recover. Whalen is known as one of the "Norman Brothers."

## THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

### A New Method for the Counting of the Electoral Votes for President and Vice President.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, prescribing a method for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, provides that on the second Wednesday in February, 1877, and at the same time in every fourth year thereafter, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall convene in joint assembly in the hall of the House for the sole purpose of counting the votes given by the electors for President and Vice President, and of ascertaining and declaring the result. Both Houses shall have present their Secretaries, Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms and Doorkeepers, and when they are assembled, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall conjointly preside, and the Sergeants-at-Arms and Doorkeepers shall conjointly exercise their respective functions. The joint assembly being thus formed, a majority of all the members of each House being present, the President of the Senate shall appoint a teller on the part of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall appoint a teller on the part of the House, and the President of the Senate shall then proceed, in the presence of both Houses, to open the certificates of electors, commencing with those of the original States in the order in which they ratified the constitution, and then opening those of the other States in the order of their admission into the Union. The certificates when opened are to be passed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate is thereupon to demand whether there be objection to counting the vote, and authenticated by such certificate. If no objection be made, the certificate shall be handed to the teller, who shall count the vote therein certified, and the secretaries and clerks shall record the same.

If either the Senate or House of Representatives shall by resolution before the second Wednesday in February have declared by official certification that the appointment of an elector or electors of any State was falsely or fraudulently given, or that it is invalid because given in consequence of or upon the authority of false, corrupt, or fraudulent finding, decision or canvassing the returns of any officers, Board of Canvassers, Returning Board or other agency or organization empowered to canvass returns, and that the votes of such persons ought not to be allowed, and that other persons were lawfully elected, the question as to whether the votes of such persons shall be counted, or whether the votes of such other persons shall be counted, or whether the State shall lose its electoral vote, shall be considered by joint assembly. If objection be on any ground made on behalf of the Senate or House to the votes of any other electors or elector of a State, the same shall be also considered by joint assembly.

If there shall have been transmitted to the President of the Senate two or more certified lists from any one State purporting to be lists of persons voted for by the electors of such States, all shall be read, and the question arising thereon shall be considered by joint assembly. If it shall appear and be so resolved by either House that success at the polls or before the canvassing or returning officers was in any way owing to armed or other intervention or intermeddling of the authorities, civil or military, of the United States, the question as to whether the votes of the persons so made elections shall be counted, or whether the State shall lose its vote, or whether the votes of the defeated electors shall be counted, shall be considered by joint assembly. Any member of either House may in writing, and subject to counting the vote given by any elector on the ground that he was ineligible or disqualified, either by the laws or constitution of the United States or of his own State, and such objection shall be taken to the joint assembly, and such elector's vote shall be rejected if it appear that he was so ineligible or disqualified.

Questions considered by joint assembly of the two Houses shall be decided by a majority of each member present, and a decision and determination of the question by a majority of the members shall be its decision and determination by joint assembly, and if there shall be a difference of opinion and ruling on any question between the President of the Senate and Speaker of one House, the question shall be submitted to the joint assembly, and shall be in like manner decided by a majority of the votes.

All questions shall, with the assent of the Speaker of the House, be put to the joint assembly by the President of the Senate, and the result declared by him. The joint assembly may, if necessary, adjourn from day to day until the count of votes shall be completed, and there shall be no debate on any question of difference between the presiding officers unless it involve the counting or rejecting of a vote or votes, and no question shall be decided longer than six hours, nor by more than two members speaking alternately on each side. The Senate and House may concurrently adopt rules for the government of the joint assembly, and may by their concurrent action alter, amend or abrogate the same in the presence of such rules. The rules of the Senate not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to have been adopted, and the powers of each House to repress disorder or for contempt shall be possessed and exercised by the joint assembly. A vote by yeas and nays shall not be taken except upon questions material to the issue of the counting or rejection of votes, and then only on the demand of five Senators and twenty Representatives. When the count of votes is concluded, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall each read to the Senate and House his own record of votes as counted, and if it be found correct, shall each give to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House a statement of the aggregate of the votes, whereupon the President of the Senate shall announce the result, and declare elected the person having a majority of the votes of all electors counted by the joint assembly, and if there be no election, he shall so declare, and thereupon the joint assembly shall be dissolved and the Senate shall return to its chamber. Proceedings had in joint assembly shall be entered in full upon the records of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

### Compelling the Production of Private Telegrams.

The House Judiciary Committee held a special meeting yesterday to consider the communication from Chairman Morrison, of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, which was referred to them by the House last Saturday with instructions to report what action the House should take in the premises to enforce its authority. The Committee, after some discussion, agreed that their report should deal not only with this special case of the refusal of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce private telegrams called for by a House investigation committee, but should also, if possible, recommend for adoption some general law applicable to all such cases. In order to determine what kind of showing is sufficient to justify such demands, Messrs. Hurd, Lynde and McCreary were appointed a sub-committee to report on the subject to the full committee to-day.

**Investigating Ineligible Electors.**

The Senate sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, acting under a resolution, examined Benj. Williamson, the alleged ineligible Presidential elector of New Jersey. Williamson testified that twenty-five years ago he was appointed United States Commissioner. He had during that time made use of his right as Commissioner about twice, and had never received any money through the office. He had served seven years as Chancellor of New Jersey. Since his appointment as United States Commissioner he had no idea he was ineligible until after he had been chosen elector, and as soon as he found the question of his ineligibility was raised he sent in his resignation to Gov. Beddie.

Two witnesses, Gov. Beddie and Secretary of State Delney, of New Jersey, are yet to give testimony in this case. This committee will to-day take the testimony of Chas. Stifel, G. H. Shields and Thos. Thorrough-man, of Missouri, in the case of General D. M. Frost, an alleged ineligible elector of Missouri.

**Receipt for Electoral Votes.**

The President of the Senate has adopted the following new form of receipt for electoral votes as delivered by messengers:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, }
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 1876. }

Received of ——, he claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package purporting to contain a certificate of the vote given for President and Vice President of the United States by the electors of the State of ——, alleged to have been elected on November 7, 1876.

[Signed] T. W. FERRY,
President *pro tem.* United States Senate.

**Court for the Trial of Contested Presidential Electors.**

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Wright to establish a court for the trial of contested Presidential Electors provides that after the count of the Electoral vote by Congress in joint convention, an appeal may be made by either candidate to a tribunal consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six United States Circuit or District Judges, to be selected from different political parties.

**Military Movements.**

Battery G, Second Artillery, recently on duty at Forts Reno and Sill, Indian Territory, arrived at Washington yesterday and immediately proceeded to quarters at the arsenal, where two more companies are expected by Friday.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**DENMARK.**

**The Political Situation Critical.**

COPENHAGEN, December 18.—The final debate in the Rigsdag on the finance bill occurred to-day. The speeches were irrelevant and abounded in personal recriminations. The select committee to whom the bill was referred had stricken out or largely reduced every item demanded by the Government, and had incorporated personal insults against several ministers. The Radicals have a large majority in the chamber. The Government journals advise the King to close the session (which would be the third dissolution since this agitation commenced), and provide for State expenses by means of provisional grants under his signature in council. The Radicals urge resistance to the collection of taxes, if necessary, by force. The situation is the most critical since 1864.

**GERMANY.**

**Compromise Upon the Judicial Laws.**

BERLIN, December 18.—One hundred and fifty members of the National Liberal and Independent Conservative parties in the German Parliament have signed the compromise upon the judicial laws. It is proposed to bring the laws into operation on October 1, 1879, instead of 1880.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**The Louisville Forger.**

LONDON, December 18.—Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, will be surrendered to the United States authorities to-morrow. United States Minister Cushing is on his way to Madrid.

**Terrible Colliery Explosion.**

LONDON, December 18.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day in the South Wales Company's pit near Newport. Seventeen bodies have been recovered, and many of the miners taken out alive are seriously and some fatally injured.

**BELGIUM.**

**Railway Collision.**

BRUSSELS, December 18.—A collision took place to-day on the railway between Aix and Chatillion. Eight persons were killed and fifteen injured.

**GREECE**

**A War Loan.**

ATHENS, December 18.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill authorizing a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas for extraordinary measures of military organization.

**THE WAR CLOUD.**

**Probable Extension of the Armistice.**

BELGRADE, December 18.—It is believed the armistice will be prolonged until March 1st.

## BREVITIES BY WIRE.

WORCESTER, MASS., December 18.—By the burning of a house and barn in this city this morning Sumner Flag lost his life. Five others were considerably burned.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A Pottsville dispatch says Edward Skiverton and John Fleming attacked the dwelling of Jacob Semmitt at Beaverdale, Pa., on Saturday evening. Semmitt fired at them through a window and fatally wounded Skiverton.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Wm. B. Moore has been appointed Supervising special agent of the Treasury.

COLUMBUS, O., December 18.—Henry Edwards, a yard man connected with the Little Miami Railroad, while attempting to uncouple some cars, slipped and fell. Two freight cars and an engine passed over his body, cutting it in two pieces.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The *Evening Post* says: "A doubtful report comes to us that the *World* is to be conducted as an independent political journal after January 1st."

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 18.—A special from Winnepeg says the recent Toronto specials concerning the ravages of the smallpox near Lake Winnepeg grossly misrepresented the situation. The Icelandic settlement is isolated, and in a population of 2,500 Icelanders and 200 Indians there have been only eighty deaths. For a month past there has been a strict quarantine of the infected district, and there is no panic or interruption of trade.

NEW YORK, December 18.—There is a hitch in the arrangements for the fast mail service. The railroad companies demand that the mails be at Jersey City not later than half-past three o'clock, and as there is no boat leaving New York between three and half-past three o'clock, it would be necessary to send the mail over by the three o'clock boat, which arrives an hour and twenty-five minutes before the train starts.

**Four Children Burned to Death.**

RIPLEY, ONT., December 18.—The dwelling of R. McInnis, in Huron county, was burned this morning. Four children perished in the flames. McInnis was severely burned while attempting to rescue them.

**Very Valuable Freight.**

OMAHA, NEB., December 18.—Seven cars of silk worm eggs, valued at about three million dollars, passed through here yesterday.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Mr. J. B. Runnion's dramatization of Goethe's story of Wilhelm Meister entitled "Mignon" was presented at the Opera House last evening with Maggie Mitchell in the title role. The plot is almost identical with Thomas' opera of that name, but much stronger and more clearly defined, and as a consequence vastly more interesting. All patrons of the theater in this city are familiar with Maggie Mitchell's line of characters. She has the field to herself. She is neither a soubrette nor a tragedienne, but is queen in her own sphere, and "Mignon" is peculiarly suited to her style, combining the life and vivacity of "Fanchon," the innocence of "Lorle," the fire and spirit of "Jane Eyre," and the patience and resignation of "Marie" in the "Pearl of Savoy." The playwright was exceedingly happy in his adaptation of the character to Miss Mitchell's capacity. It is almost entirely void of pathos, in which Maggie is always weak, but every scene is replete with vivacity and child-like simplicity, with an occasional display of spirit or temper, in which she excels. The cast last night was a most excellent one, and we doubt if Miss Mitchell has been more ably supported since she first appeared in "Mignon." Mr. Gotthold as "Sparati" was unusually good, as was Mr. Willard as "Laertes." Mr. Stockwell as "Gyp," a character not in the opera but which adds much to the brilliancy of the plot, was at home, in fact he played it as though the character had been created expressly for him or he expressly for it, and it would be difficult to say which. Miss Fletcher, at all times a pleasing and painstaking actress, was more than usually brilliant as "Filline." Messrs. Bock, McDonald, Mrs. Holmes, and in fact all in the cast were well up in their parts and were deserving of praise. Notwithstanding last night was the first presentation of the piece here there was no drag or hault, but everything worked smoothly from the opening to the close. The scenery is remarkably fine throughout, thanks to the skill and industry of Mr. Palmer. In conclusion, we think that "Mignon" is by far the best drama in which we have ever seen Miss Mitchell, and would advise her admirers and the public to go and see it.

**Library Hall.**

A very fair Monday night audience extended a cordial welcome last evening to Emerson's California Minstrels, one of the best troupes to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. The company embraces a number of very fine singers, and some excellent variety performers. The first hour of the entertainment was, as is the custom, devoted to ballads and comic songs, and every one obliged an encore, demonstrating that they were rendered in a style to suit the popular taste. "Please Give Me a Penny" was sung by Mr. Beaumont Reed most exquisitely, and was warmly applauded. He has a remarkably sweet, clear voice, and handles it with skill and ease. Mr. Russell and Mr. Frederick also gave familiar ballads, the well known melody of which aroused pleasant memories in the minds of those on whose ears it fell. The former's voice is a rich and powerful baritone, and has gained its possessor a wide reputation. Billy Emerson and Ben. Cotton are the end men, and of course their comic songs, "Tommy, Make Room for Your Uncle," and "The Man of Many Names," were received with gratifying manifestations of appreciation. Emerson says that a great many of the songs that have been written of late are about mother. It is mother this and mother that. They don't give the old man a chance. But one song has been composed about father, and then he was drunk. The freshness of the jokes and stories is one of the most commendable features of the performance. The audience was not obliged to listen to a rehash of imaginary frightful adventures that have been told and retold here hundreds of times. The fun was new and original, and consequently it was all the more enjoyed. Mackin & Wilson, song and dance artists, are unsurpassed for general excellence. Their performance, like all others of the kind, lacks to a certain extent in the element of refinement, but it does not at any time become gross. "The Invaded Studio" is an old idea worked over, but improved upon, and like many old things, is good yet. A sketch called "That Rascal Billy," by Emerson and Cotton, overflows with humor. The entire entertainment is first class.

**Art Exhibition.**

A free exhibition of the productions of Pittsburgh artists commenced last evening at the Art Gallery in Library Hall. The collection embraces 160 pictures, of which 75 are oil paintings. Admission is free to everybody, and this opportunity of noting the skill of our local artists and encouraging them in their work of elevating and educating the popular taste in art matters, should not be neglected. The exhibition will continue until Thursday evening, and will be open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

**Concert at Beaver.**

The concert which closed the fall term at the Beaver College and Musical Institute last week was a very successful and enjoyable entertainment. The audience was a large and critical one, but the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner to win enthusiastic praise. Among those who took part from Pittsburgh and neighboring towns were Miss Weyand, of Beaver; Miss J. Stone, of McKeesport; Miss A. Beacom, Beaver; Miss McKibben, New Brighton; Miss Mills, Miss Taylor, Pittsburgh; Miss Ida Porter, Connellsville; Miss Jack, Butler; Miss Shaw, McKeesport.


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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of BERTHOLD TARGET, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts due to such bankrupt, or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1876. m20


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**ELECTIONS.**

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the WOODS RUN SAVINGS FUND and LOAN ASSOCIATION at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 1st, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine directors.

W. J. LANGFITT,
President.

m19-TTh8


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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp 74.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107¾.

THIS is pre-eminently the week for holiday purchases. The advertising columns of the GAZETTE afford reliable *data* as to where to make purchases and what to buy. All who have goods suitable in quality and price for the holiday trade, should advertise with us.

THE movement to impeach Judge BOND of the United States Circuit Court of South Carolina, for a decision made in the regular course of business, does not show improved wisdom on the part of that body. It is not in the line of sagacious political shrewdness, to do as the House does.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House have determined to prepare a resolution, requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver despatches to the MORRISON Committee. Several Democrats, HEWITT among the number, oppose the idea of forcing out the dispatches, fearing, it is believed, that the same method may be adopted by the Senate with reference to his dispatches.

A SET of New York Tildenites have petitioned Congress in the interest of re-annexation to Great Britain. Just why they pursue this course we are not informed. Whether those gentlemen are disgusted with their ill-luck in managing elections, and think that the future is full of blank despair, we do not know. In view of the fact that we have 40,000,000 population to England's 30,000,000, if annexation is to be practiced, the smaller should come to the greater. There is little danger either way. We simply make passing mention of the matter as showing the latest vagary of the Democracy.

THE state of the oil trade, as given in the petroleum report of the GAZETTE yesterday, shows a fact that ought to repress all efforts to create dissensions between producers and refiners. The impression was circulated that while the producers were getting less than four dollars, the eighty frane price at Antwerp represented the immense gains of the refiners. It seems that part of this price was speculative, and was put up by exporters to enable them to cover the losses they had made on their short sales. The exporters, therefore, have been the principal gainers. Our true policy, in this country is, when we get a good, solid, paying price, to let well enough alone, and have no fights to benefit the foreign market.

PRESIDENT GRANT will go out of office highly revered by the American people. He has rendered the country services that entitle him not merely to the gratitude, but the confidence and support of the country during his life. He proposes making a trip to Europe at the close of his term, but a project is reported to have been started to create the position of Field Marshal of the Army for him,—following, in this, the methods of the French. Whether the creation of such an office will be wise, we are not prepared to say; but that President GRANT deserves the amplest recognition possible to give him, we do not for a moment doubt. He certainly should be kept in the military service of the country during his life.

THE varying phases and moods of Mr. TILDEN's mind may be worth noticing just now. *Apropos* of the course of Southern Democrats toward the warlike plans of the Northern Democracy, a Washington dispatch says: It is known that Mr. TILDEN has been seriously disturbed during the past week at the marked indication of a change in Southern feeling in regard to submitting to the leadership of Northern Democrats. It is known that he has made diligent inquiries in reference to the truth of reports representing these Southern men as thoroughly opposed to the extreme measures proposed in caucus by Northern members, and it is shrewdly suggested that, having become convinced of this change in feeling here among Southern leaders, *he has himself deemed it expedient to side with them in the hope of checking a movement, the ruinous effect of which upon the Democracy he cannot fail to appreciate.*

GENERAL BARLOW has made his report of his operations in Florida to the President, and he does not bear out Mr. HAY's statements regarding his views of the count. He concurs in many of the decisions of the Returning Board, and is in doubt as to some others, but is not against the decision of the Board as a whole. That his report reflects his exact opinions is evident from its openness and manly spirit. It is evident, however, that he did not have the full evidence that was before the Board. Yet his evidence is, not that he condemned, or distinctly disagreed with the decisions of the Board, but that he was in doubt respecting some of them. It is easy to see that there may be differences of judgment, with equal honesty, and sincerity on both sides. The Returning Board was the legitimate authority for making the count, and Mr. BARLOW does not pretend to impeach its integrity, as did Mr. HAY; and does not bear out Mr. HAY's declarations.

THE *Post* would have us believe that the Democratic party is as full of reform as an egg is of meat. They seem to have a different opinion at Scranton, in this State. F. A. BEAMISH was nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats, but, as the Philadelphia *Times* puts it, "didn't exactly get a certificate of election to the Senate a month ago, as his Republican competitor happened to get a few the most votes; but he has succeeded in getting a jury of his countrymen to convict him of embezzlement as an officer of the Scranton school board, and he will probably serve the public all the same at Cherry Hill instead of at Harrisburg. If the Democrats are one short in the Senate by reason of the absence of Mr. BEAMISH, they can console themselves that his defeat has not retired him to private life, but that he has been called to public service where he will do the most good for himself, for his constituents and for the State." Suppose the Republican party had nominated such a customer as that?

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN answers Senator GORDON. He denies that he ever controlled the United States troops, but that General RUGER acted on his direct and individual responsibility. Also, that he had direct, and reliable information that the rifle clubs intended to seize the capitol. He further affirms that the Democrats are ready to employ force at any time to overthrow the State authority, while the Republicans peacefully obey the laws. He also claims that while the Supreme Court of South Carolina decided that two-thirds of a quorum was necessary to certain legislation, it had never decided that a quorum of that body required a majority of a full Legislature. As to what constitutes a quorum, he says, "Senator GORDON regards my idea of a quorum of the House as "the essence of absurdity." I will present my idea and leave it for others to judge whether it is absurd or not. Our State Constitution says: "The House of Representatives shall consist of 124 members." It also says: "A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum." The latter provision is identical with the provision of Section 5 of Article I. of the United States Constitution. Now it is admitted that the United States House of Representatives have decided that this provision of the Constitution means a majority not of the whole number of Representatives who may be chosen, but a majority of all the members actually chosen. This is my idea of a quorum. As only 116 members were declared by the State Board of Canvassers to have been legally chosen, the Governor argues that a majority of this number constitutes a quorum. His closing remarks are certainly pungent. "I feel no necessity of replying to Senator GORDON's closing remarks. I trust, however, that I shall not be considered too unkind if I say that when he charges me with treason he is upon ground with which he should be familiar. I ought to feel alarmed at Senator GORDON's charge. Our modest claim, however, is that we are now, as on former occasions, resisting an effort to subvert our Government, destroy our institutions, and enslave a majority of our people; and that in this struggle, Senator GORDON aspires to leadership, as before, on the wrong side."

### A DAY'S MEDLEY.

It is well worth while, if we would have clearly before us the real pith of the political situation, in its bearing on the Presidential issue, to follow the current of events, any single day, over the entire country. We could hardly rise from the investigation unconvinced as to the desperate and lawless purposes and doings of the Democracy, or of the fact that Republicans have been long-suffering and lawabiding, and are the abused and injured party. Who for a moment imagines that had the Democracy been in power in the nation, they would have hesitated to use troops, and to have employed every possible means to bring to summary justice any Republicans who organized rifle clubs to intimidate and murder on political account. How prompt was BUCHANAN to employ United States troops against poor JOHN BROWN, and his handful of misguided men, and how swift the execution of the abolitionist. Yet M. C. BUTLER is not only free, but was voted for, the other day, as a candidate for United States Senator,—his claim to that high office being his leadership in the Hamburg massacre. The reason for the difference is, that very many in the Republican party are so fearful that the administration will overstep its limit of authority, that they object to its wielding the authority it really should exercise.

We invite all such to cast their eyes over the events of a single day that the spirit and fairness of the two parties may be fairly contrasted. On Saturday two committees of the Democracy—in Florida and South Carolina—closed the first part of the political investigations on their side. They had been searching after frauds, in order to change the count; but after the testimony of their witnesses was in, they discovered that, without the evidence of a single Republican, they had not only failed to create even a presumption of fraud against the Republicans, but that there were strong intimations of fraudulent practices against the Democracy, which Republican testimony would probably bring out. Thereupon it was proposed to shut out the Republican evidence, and divide the committees into roving detachments. The evidence received by even Democratic committees was such as to strengthen, rather than weaken, HAYES' majority in South Carolina and Florida. In Louisiana the same general result has followed, so far as the committee has gone, although it is spending its force just now on the project of making the Western Union Telegraph Company disgorge confidential dispatches. In the meantime the Senate Committee in South Carolina has evidence which proves that the Hamburg massacre was a premeditated political affair, and part and parcel in a concerted movement to carry the State for HAMPTON at least by force. Thus the bad spirit and unrighteous purposes of the Democracy are being brought to light, and the general rectitude of Republicans, and particularly the honesty of HAYES' election, develops all the more strongly with the continued investigation. All this is significant and worth remembering

### TILDEN AND THE CRISIS.

We have recorded our views, that while the Democracy are undoubtedly secretly arming in Indiana, and elsewhere, there will be no rebellion, although there may be sporadic outbreaks, here and there. Yet we urge that the experience of 1861 suggests vigilance and preparation. The same desperate, violent, revengeful spirit that was manifested then, is evident now. There is, however, this difference,—that then the South was drawn into the overt act of rebellion by the assurance of Northern Democrats, that the actual fighting should take place north of Mason's and Dixon's line. Now the Southern Democrats quietly look on. They claim to have done their duty in the canvass. The programme marked out for them, of carrying the South by terrorism and murder was fully met, and failed because of the wonderful bravery and fortitude of Republicans, and not because the Democrats did not do their part. Hence the Southern leaders say, "meet the issue, this time, at the North. You failed us in our rebellion, and we have done our duty by you. Had you carried five Northern States, success would have crowned our efforts. Now, if there is to be war, show your hands first." This is the pressure, and our news columns show how the Democracy meet it. There are Republicans of national reputation who believe they mean fight. But how does Mr. TILDEN stand? What have been his relations to the complicated and threatening transactions of the past six weeks?

That he has been consulted, and has advised in many of the most startling occurrences, is plainly evident. No one imagines for a moment that HEWITT is anything more than TILDEN's *factotum*. He was made Chairman of the National Democratic Committee because he would do TILDEN's bidding. Those who know TILDEN are aware of the fact that he is strongly self-opinionated, confident in his own judgment and methods, and that he usually refuses to receive counsel, but requires those around him to do his bidding with unflinching fidelity. HEWITT knew nothing of the practical workings of political machinery, when he took position under TILDEN, and the latter mapped out and conducted the entire campaign on the Democratic side, using HEWITT simply as a convenient *factotum*. He it was who originated the literary bureau, selected the States where special efforts were to be made, ordered the canvass to be aggressive, and, the election over, originated the idea of sending committees to Southern States, and sent a messenger to Oregon. It clearly develops that he knew if he did not actually map out Judge HOADLEY's legal advice to Governor GROVER, and that his Adjutant General sold artillery to clubs at the South. To this extent, at least, the entire scheme of resistance to the result in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, originated with him. He has never yielded, or shown a disposition to yield to defeat, as did HAYES, but has set in motion the elements of discord and strife which have agitated the country down to the present.

We know as yet of no tangible evidence connecting him with the arming of the revived Knights of the Golden Circle, but a Chicago telegram connects TILDEN with originating a secret and warlike meeting of the Democratic elect in that city. Still, whether he originated and is propagating the spirit of lawlessness now so freely manifested by his partisans or not, he has the power to at once dissipate it by declaring for peace and in favor of peacefully abiding the result of such measures as may be taken under the form of law. He could thus instantly check this rebellious spirit and restore quiet and peace. We have not the slightest faith that he will do it, as all his acts have been in the contrary direction. Yet such a course would break his fall. Congress, if left undisturbed, will probably solve the difficulty in a manner that will meet the views of all honest men. Committees of conference have been appointed by the two Houses, and from present indications the report from the committees sent South will result in leaving the returns unchanged, unless the most shameless disregard of evidence is had. We are satisfied that were Governor HAYES in TILDEN's situation, he would promptly rebuke all threatening and warlike demonstrations, and advise his supporters to abide the lawfully declared result. Mr. TILDEN does not do this, and is thus far culpable, even were he not the promoter of much of the evil we have, as we believe he is.

The programme laid down is said to be: That at the meeting on the 14th of February, when the electors' certificates are to be opened and counted, the House shall object to the counting of the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina; that, these votes being rejected, there will not be a majority of the whole number of votes for either candidate; that the President of the Senate, disregarding this objection and counting the whole number of votes, shall declare and so certify that HAYES and WHEELER, having each a majority, are duly elected President and Vice President of the United States; that thereupon the House of Representatives, acting for itself as the exclusive judge, shall decide that there was no election of President by the people, and shall forthwith proceed to elect a President by the votes of the States, in which TILDEN will be declared elected. It is even suggested that, while HAYES will be inaugurated at Washington, TILDEN shall take the oath of office at New York, and, accompanied by a vast army of his followers, shall march to Washington, and Mexican fashion, make war for possession. We do not believe TILDEN has the physical courage to lead his forces to Washington, but that he would take the oath under the circumstances named is barely possible. If he would permit his followers to go so far as to elect him in the House, he might do the rest. But it would be an act of treason and would be so treated. Taking all these reports and rumors into account, we regard TILDEN as more responsible for the present disordered state of the country than any man is it. We adhere to our view that the bluster of the Democracy does not mean deliberate war; yet it is injuring the country and we should be prepared a gainst.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Michigan is shipping apples daily to England.

—Mrs. Secretary Fish will spend the holidays in New York.

—Senator Sharon will leave his beautiful daughter in San Francisco.

—Congressman Walker, of Virginia, is the handsomest man in the House.

—The Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* is in the field with "Hampton and Grover," for 1880.

—The Indians call Uncle Sammy "Old-man-afraid-of-the-electoral-count."—*Hawkeye.*

—The new Governor of New York declines to have any military parade at his inauguration.

—It is strange, but nevertheless true, that flour is cheaper on an average in England than in America.

—A Colusa (Cal.) farmer sold his wheat crop the other day for $668,000, realizing thereby a profit of $200,000.

—False hair has gone out of fashion, and boarding house butter has had to fall back on the old original style.

—The object of the formation of dentist associations is to make all the members pull together and charge alike.

—Governor Tilden is to be invited to be present at the inauguration of Zebulon B. Vance as Governor of North Carolina.

—There is a poem going the rounds about the "Silent Pool," but it has no reference to any of Mr. Morrissey's operations.

—The latest style in carpets is a representation of scattered flowers, the exotics being raised from the surface in figured embroidery.

—The citizens of the United States are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world, they taking one-third of a total coffee crop of 900,000,000 pounds.

—Newspapers pasted together and laid over a bed are said to be warmer than a blanket. It should be remembered, however, that this is only so when they are paid for in advance.

—Yes, let's have another war. The stock of old army overcoats is played out, and how would a man look coming into town on a load of wood without one of those on.—*Fulton Times.*

—A new brand of whisky in South Carolina is named "Rifle Club," in honor of Wade Hampton. Fifty per cent. more concealed than whites are supposed to get "shot in the neck" with it.

—Instead of firing a salute in honor of the success of Hayes and Wheeler, the Baltimore Republican Committee ascertained the cost of it and sent a check for the amount to the City Poor Commissioners.

—She was romantic and he was practical. She remarked dreamily that her soul was troubled—that the forebodings of fate were running through her head. And he coldly advised her to use a fine tooth comb.

—One cranberry patch in Pennsylvania yielded one thousand and nineteen bushels this year, and when a man stopped to look at the crop five minutes, it drew his mouth up into such a knot that he couldn't find his moustache.

—Queen Victoria delights in India shawls and sapphires, the Empress of Austria has a fine collection of emeralds, the Empress Eugenie gathers turquoises and pearls, and ex-Queen Isabella dotes on a splendid array of laces.

—The question which interests a boy just now is not so much whether he is receiving orthodox religious instruction as whether his Sunday school is going to have a Christmas tree with something besides book-marks and pen-wipers on it.

—A man may get his ears frost-bitten going to church, but it is not until he has found a couple of palm leaf fans in the pew, contributed to a collection for protecting the Hindoos from sunstroke, that he realizes how cold it is around home.

—Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, believes that neither of the Presidential candidates would take the office unless believing himself elected. In all the dime novels he has written Governor Bedle has never inculcated a more beautiful lesson of truth than this.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

—A number of young ladies of Pottsville have formed an association for mending second-hand clothing for the poor. The society is called the "Thread and Needle Band"—and each member should have no difficulty in getting a good husband, leap year or no leap year.—*Norristown Herald.*

—When you meet a man who comes down in the morning and kicks the cat over the table, cuffs two of the children, and remarks that he should think from the appearance of the breakfast that the cook was drunk, do not think harshly of him. He is probably the person who sings "Home, sweet home," so affectingly at evening parties.

—It would be well to associate the Christmas time of year with human charity, and with some inquiry into and some generous care for the lives of those by whom we are surrounded. Let our unselfishness—green as the holly—be also its associate symbol, until its germinating qualities are carried by the birds of heaven all over the entire world.

—We knew these health lifts would be the means of hurting somebody yet. A Bangor woman was exercising with one of them the other day and burst a blood vessel, and came within one of dying. But then she wasn't using it according to instructions. She tried to pick it up and throw it at her husband, who had refused to trade it off for a set of mink furs and a beaver cloak.

—Spring, summer, autumn, and winter. A few more days and the rounded year will have labored through its term of service, and be dropped, like a dead mariner, over the gunwale. And while the streets are full of motion, and the shops blazing with all the preparation of expectancy, the infant heir is waited for with at least a very creditable expenditure in the way of baby-sock and bunting.

—"The end is reached," remarked a politician when the reports came in from the electoral college. Precisely the same remark was uttered by his son that same evening when he was called upon to state upon what authority he had absented himself from school in the afternoon and gone skating. Though in the latter case the terminal object was attained much more numerously than in the election.

—Everything is significant of the approaching festival. Along the streets the poulterers' shops look like party organs on their first issue after the election. Behind his plethoric basket the chestnut man enlarges upon the excellence of his wares, and beams like a China aster as his mind reaches forward to visions of prospective opulence. Through windows, where fruits are gathered into blooming pyramids, and nuts and grapes and treacle are draped in covetable profusion, we see the transfiguration of the coming fun, and our mouths water like our grapevines.

### THEY AGREED TO DISAGREE.

**Mary Clemmer, Her Housekeeping and Her Divorce.**

Mrs. Clemmer, the well known Washington correspondent, has purchased a very tasteful and convenient dwelling within two blocks of the Capitol, on Pennsylvania avenue, southeast. Her parents reside with her, but she, while keeping up her correspondence, personally superintends and takes active part in all the duties of the household. She is apparently in good health now, and is looking very handsome, but she is still obliged to take great care of her eyes, and cannot sit in a room brightly lighted by gas nor use her eyes too much in writing or reading. She is therefore compelled to do only about half as much literary work as usual.

Having known and esteemed this lady for nearly ten years I feel it but right to say a few words in regard to her divorce from her husband, which took place about two years ago. I have been told the story of the legal separation by both husband and wife at different times, and it was the same in every particular, so I feel authorized to inform those who are interested in this talented writer and honorable woman that nothing which reflects in any way upon the character of either occasioned the divorce. They are still the best of friends, and Mr. Ames takes frequent occasion to make friendly calls upon Mrs. Clemmer and keeps up a constant correspondence with her. He is a gentleman possessed of many amiable qualities and great intelligence. Unfortunately he invested the bulk of his property at Harper's Ferry at a time when he had reason to expect real estate would rise there. Instead of this being a good speculation, the only result has been his enforced residence in a place where neither his wife nor himself could have congenial associations, and where she found it impossible, after repeated trials, to keep up her literary labors, which her husband's circumstances made it necessary she should continue. It became essential for her to pass her winters in Washington, where he could frequently to visit her. But after a time he became convinced, he says, that a legal separation, under the peculiar circumstances, would be better for both, but especially, he told me, he considered the happiness of the woman who, much younger than himself, he had married when she was only seventeen, and who have were no children, there could be no injury done by the divorce; so he obtained it, but not (as was once erroneously published) because he desired to marry another, or because she had any such step in contemplation. I write this not as a matter of gossip, but because, having often been questioned about the matter, I think the truth more honorable to my friends than any story public curiosity may have suggested as a solution of this divorce.—*Washington Correspondent.*

### HOW MODELS ARE SECURED.

**How a Woman Can Contribute Toward Perfect Pictures in an Illustrated Paper.**

A YOUNG WOMAN of a good figure can obtain a situation as a model, where no disrobing is required, by inquiring of JOSEPH BECKER, Art Department, Frank Leslie's establishment, 53 Park row.

In reply to the above advertisement two score or more women clambered up the steep stairway that leads to the art department of Frank Leslie's establishment on Saturday, and not one of them thought that her face and figure were the counterpart of the legal separation by both husband and wife at different times, and it was the figure. There were stout women, lean women, short women, tall women, women of all curves, and women all angles, tidy young girls, and slovenly old women; modest maidens and females not modest; women with good figures and women without any figure in particular; sober women and one woman not sober. There was one impulse animating the throng—the desire to earn and receive the nine dollars a week that the fortunate model would receive. It was this that urged pale-faced girls to appear in public.

Pittsburgh, Dec 20, 1876.

"I am willing to do almost anything, sir, that is right," said a slender girl with hunger-pinched cheeks, "and for very little pay. I do want to earn something." But that slender form needed the rounding that comes with generous food, and Mr. Becker had to say "no," and the girl slowly walked away with lips tightly compressed.

An old woman, wrinkled, gray and bent, insisted that she could and would "do," and a lame girl begged hard for the position. "I'm shure I'll shuit," said a woman with a very red face, wearing a very expansive crinoline. She was followed by a sylph weighing about two hundred pounds, whose figure was superb as to quantity, but was poor in quality. There could be but one successful competitor, and she was a plain faced, lady-like girl, with an excellent figure. "Her duties are simply to be in the office when the artists are here," said Mr. Becker, "and when we want a female figure for a street scene, an accident, or anything else requiring good action, she will pose for it. Then she will be required to be photographed in all necessary positions, in order that the artists may have a good assortment of photographs from which to draw. We used to employ the services of some of the girls in our workshop, but they objected to being photographed in certain positions perfectly correct in themselves, and so we decided to hire a model for that exclusive business."

### Fritz's Troubles.

Fritz has had more trouble with his neighbor. This time he determined to appeal to the majesty of the law, and accordingly he consulted a legal gentleman.

"How vas dose tings?" he said. "Vell, a vallare's got a garden, und der odder vallare got some shickens eat 'em up. Don't you got some law for dot?"

"Some one's chickens have been destroying your garden?" asked the lawyer.

Straw in mine garden! Nein, it vas vegetables."

"And the chickens committed depredations on them."

"Ish dot so?" asked Fritz, in astonishment.

"And you want to sue him for damages," continued the lawyer.

"Yaas. Gott for tamages, und der gabbages, und der lettuges."

"Did you notify him to keep his chickens up?"

"Yaas, I did nodify him."

"And what did he say?"

"He nodify me to go und wipe mine shin off down mine vest."

"And he refused to comply with your just demand?"

"Hey?"

"He allowed his chickens to run at large?"

"Yaas. Some vas large und some vas leedle vallares, but dey bos scratch mine garden more as der seben dimes idch."

"Well, you want to sue him?"

"Yaas, I vant to sue him to make von blank fence ub sixdeen feed his house all aroundt, vot der shickens don'd got ofer."

The lawyer informed him that he could not compel him to build such a fence, and Fritz left in a rage, exclaiming:

"Next summer time I raise me shickens, too, you bate! I raise fidin shickens. Vipe off your vest down!"

### A Laugh a Good Thing.

What a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious good thing is a laugh! What a tonic! What a digester! What a febrifuge! What an exorciser of evil spirits! A hearty laugh, which is ever in order, stirs up the physical man from the centre to the circumference, and tends to improve the whole physical and spiritual being. It promotes animal health and spirits, and is to the man what the tides are to the ocean; it stirs up the sluggish depths, prevents stagnation, and keeps the whole system fresh and wholesome. It is what the Gulf Stream is to the ocean—a vivifying and warming element. The convulsion produced by hearty laughter penetrates to the minutest blood vessel, and causes the blood to flow with a freshened impulse. Laughter shuts the mouth of malice and opens the brow of kindness. Whether it discovers the gums of infancy, or age, the grinders of folly, or the pearls of beauty, whether it racks the sides or deforms the countenance of vulgarity, or deep lines the visage, or moistens the eye of refinement —in all its phases, and on all faces, contorting, relaxing, overwhelming, convulsing, throwing the human form in happy shaking and quaking. A laugh is a glorious thing. There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting, except to the sides, and that soon goes off.

### A Sad Warning.

When a *Chronicle* man takes his usual morning rounds he is accustomed to meet 637 men, who grab him by the coat, lead him to one side, and proceed to ask him about the latest news from Florida and Louisiana. This sort of thing has been going on a couple of weeks, and is slightly verging on monotony. This morning about half past ten, a sandy complexioned man rudely stopped a *Chronicle* reporter in the street, dragged him into a doorway, and asked him to give the exact figures on the remaining thirty-six parishes in Louisiana. The reporter paused a moment, prayed to be forgiven, and then sent six shots from a self-cocker into the man's bowels. He died without a struggle, and will be buried this afternoon at three o'clock. He was in most respects an exemplary citizen, and always paid his taxes like a man. His wife and nine children will be cared for during the winter by some of our benevolent societies. Small subscriptions for their relief will be received at this office.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

### How She Helped Him Out.

"I hardly know what kind of an offering to make you for the coming Christmas," fondly lisped a young Chicago fellow to his true love, in her father's parlor, one evening last week.

"You don't?" said she.

"No," said he.

A pause of several moments here took place, when she suddenly lay her little head upon his shoulder and murmured:

"An offering did you say?"

"Yes, dear," he replied, "I can't contrive what kind of a one to make you."

"Ah-hem," said she, clearing her throat. And then she purled forth in silvery cooing notes:

"Edward, dear, w-wouldn't an-an engagement ring b-be an offer-ring?"

It was an awful thing to do what she did, but he didn't seem to care for that—he was so glad—and besides it's leap year yet.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLCOCK'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't, Office, 294 Canal St., New York.


LOST.

LOST—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1876, Certificate No. 853, issued by the Pittsburgh Savings Bank for Fourteen Hundred Dollars ($1,400) to the order of Ellen Adams, also Duplicate Deposit Ticket for One Hundred Dollars ($100) in favor of same; payments have been stopped this day. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, No. 188 Liberty street. m52

LOST—$10 REWARD—TUESDAY DECEMBER 12th, on Chestnut street, Allegheny city, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER BITCH, finely bred; had collar on, with name of H. R. Miller engraved on plate. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if she is left at 72 Perry street, Allegheny.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, will be to let about Jan. 1, with first-class boarding. Enquire of Mrs. JAMES BUTLER, 148 Third avenue, above Smithfield street.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board, at 17 Seventh avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO Know that the Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, is the best place in the city to secure help or servants.

WANTED—PARTNER—A MANUFACTURING Firm now in successful operation, having a staple specialty in iron fully covered by patents, will accept an active partner. Must be a man of good business reputation and be possessed of ample means. We believe it to be the best business opportunity in the country. Address PARTNERSHIP, GAZETTE Office. m51

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A Wholesale Shoe House; one required to be well acquainted in Jefferson, Clarion and Armstrong counties, Pa., the other in Eastern Ohio. Good references required. Also, wanted a young man to make bills. Address P. O. Box, 673, Pittsburgh, Pa. m45

TO LET.

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. no4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the NEW POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PLATE Glass Front at the Great Western Gun Work Store, No. 285 Liberty street. For term, see on designed at the store.

W. A. LEWIS, Assignee of J. H. Johnston. m48

FOR SALE—HEMLOCK FOR 5,000,000 feet of lumber at one dollar a thousand; fresh peeled; near to railroad or water; in Warren county; estimated cost rafting to Pittsburgh, four dollars. O. COBB, 37 Church street, Buffalo, N. Y. m47

FOR SALE—GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS—The undersigned wishing to relinquish their present business, an excellent opportunity is afforded to any parties desirous of engaging in the same line of trade. MCBANE & ANDER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Oline Compound, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second hand and will be sold cheap, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Belting—second-hand. Also, 8 new Engines of different sizes, 5 Trip Hammers, at THOMAS CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A CASH business in operation nearly three months, and now pays a weekly profit of nearly thirty dollars and increasing; factory runs daily; small capital required in the business. This is an excellent opportunity to a cash buyer, as he can step right in and do business; will sell low as the owner wants to leave the city. W. H. IRWIN, No. 99 Fifth avenue, second floor. m47


CHIRSTMAS, 1876.

EASELS, PEDESTALS, JARDINIERS, CABINETS, EASY CHAIRS, FOOT RESTS, FOOT STOOLS, SLIPPER BACKS, &C.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS, 139 Liberty Street, FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY.

Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES A SPECIALTY.

Also, do a general Foundry business.

Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS —AT— WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

For a suitable CHRISTMAS PRESENT, the very extensive variety of various goods to be found on our counters presents many attractions to shoppers and purchasers of Holiday Goods, and almost everything may be found at the most reasonable prices for a Christmas Gift.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A most suitable gift for a Christmas present, and which our stock offers unsurpassed attractions, would be a dress pattern of any material.

DRESS SILKS.

Our Silk Department is at it has been during the season, full, fresh and complete, and at prices lower nowhere in the United States.

At 85,90 and 95c, good heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 and $1.25, extra heavy Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.37½, very superior Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50 to $4.50, special good value in Gros Grain and "Hand-spun" Black Dress Silks.
At $1, Seal and assorted Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2.50, extra value in choicest shades Colored Silks, much under value.

While our lines of Mourning and Fancy Dress Silks, including Brocade Silks, is specially attractive in variety and prices.

At 25 to 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 60 and 62½c, extra bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 65c to $1, superior value in Black and Colored Cashmeres.

Having made a large and most advantageous purchase of these goods, the value offered cannot be excelled.

At 10 and 12½c, choice seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 25c.
At 18¾c, all-wool Striped Oversuitings.
At 18¾ to 25c, Fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 20c, newest shades in Basket Cloth Goods.
At 25c to $1.50, beautiful line of latest effects in Dress Goods, of all textures and in all shades, suitable for promenade and interior wear, at the lowest prices.
At 12½ and 15c, best makes and styles Tycoon Reps.

Full and very complete stock of Medium and Deep Mourning Goods.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

ELECTIONS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. LAURENT, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1876.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL BANK ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1876.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, January 9, between 1 and 3 P. M.
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1877.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 8, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine (9) directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January the 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
H. A. SPAHLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the bank TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 8, 1876.
ELECTION—The annual election for Thirteen Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 82 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M and 1 P. M.
S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1876.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8 1876.
ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for site Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
P

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 19, 1876.

The finance market continues without material change. There is an ample supply of loanable funds at the banks, and a moderate demand. The resources of the banks are, however, in excess of the demand, and will probably continue so for some time to come. It will require a more active condition of the business market to absorb the loanable funds of the banks in this city. This condition of things will probably not occur until after the Presidential inauguration and the settlement of political difficulties. Gold at present the quickened oil trade has its influence in giving us a fair monetary income, the price abroad stimulating our refiners, and giving producers, at the same time, a fair price for oil. In other departments of business quiet reigns, and nothing remains worthy of special notice.

SAVE THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The interesting remarks of Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, at the recent Bankers' Convention, on the subject of the savings banks, have been reprinted in a pamphlet. Mr. Williams wants to "save the savings banks" and make them "safe." The importance of this topic does not need to be explained. The fact mentioned by Mr. Williams that the deposits of the New York savings banks have increased $204,000,000 in the last ten years, an amount double the accumulations of the preceding fifty years, emphasizes itself. He proposes that every savings bank in the country should be required to keep at least one-third or one-quarter of its assets in United States bonds. Then, that the United States should issue coin notes, into which the bonds should be convertible, and the coin notes should be redeemable in specie. The Government should issue $700,000,000 of coin notes, and keep $150,000,000 of specie on hand. This would give us a circulation that could never be dishonored, as it would be based on coin and bonds, and could never be presented for redemption by any combination in sufficient quantities to exhaust the specie in reserve. Mr. Williams' plan is ingenious, but we fail to see that it would make the savings banks safe, or that a currency based on less than one-fourth of its amount in specie could be maintained. As to the savings banks, the stealing and mismanagement would be only limited by requiring a fixed proportion of their assets to be in bonds. As to the $700,000,000 of coin notes secured, or $150,000,000 of specie, and convertible into bonds, Mr. Williams argues that no combination could gather up more of them than could be redeemed. Perhaps so Wall street, sometimes could, but if $700,000,000 of currency were issued on $150,000,000 specie there would be a silent, involuntary, instantaneous combination of everybody to get hold of the specie and let go of the notes. It is comparatively easy, as in the case of the greenbacks, to float a paper currency without any specie reserve, but to float it—it is inconceivable—on an insufficient reserve is altogether impossible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

QUERIES ABOUT NATIONAL BANKING.

1. In closing up a National Bank, can it withdraw its bonds with the circulation of any other National Bank?

2. Does the profit arising from destruction and loss of circulation accrue to the benefit of the Government or bank?

H. R. H.

1. The notes of one National Bank cannot be used directly in withdrawing the bonds of another, but they can be so used indirectly. Bonds are withdrawn by depositing with the Treasury Department at Washington legal tenders to the amount of the circulation they secure, and the department will give legal tenders in exchange for the notes of any National Bank. These legal tenders can then be used in withdrawing bonds.

2. The profit arising from the failure of a certain proportion of National Bank notes to be presented for redemption does not inure to the benefit of the bank withdrawing its circulation. The legal tenders deposited to withdraw its circulation are held by the Department for the redemption of its notes as they come in, and they are to be held until all are in. Under the present law, and during the continuance of the National Banking system, there is no stage in the process at which the Government can assume that all the circulation of a certain withdrawing bank have been presented for redemption. There is a practical way for a bank withdrawing its circulation to get for itself some benefit from the proportion of its notes lost or destroyed. That is, to withdraw all but a margin sufficient according to its calculation to cover the proportion of notes that will never be returned for redemption.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6-20 1866 | 107¼ | 5-20's 1868 coupons | 117½ |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 117½ | 10-40's | 112 |
| " 1881 | 109½ | Currency 6's | 121¾ |
| " 1881 | 117 | New 5 per cents | 111¾ |
| 10-40's 1867 | 115¾ | 10-40's coupons | 112¾ |
| " 1904 | 115¾ | | |
| Y. Central | 104½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 5 |
| Ie | 19¾ | Union Pacific | 60 |
| " pref | 31¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 4¾ |
| C. & I. C | 2 | Harlem (ex. div.) | 136½ |
| " Paul | 21 | Adams Express | 109 |
| " Paul pref | 39½ | American Express | 55 |
| chigan Southern | 60¾ | U. S. Express | 52¾ |
| e. Central | 87¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex | 83 |
| Northwestern com | 89¾ | Quicksilver | 13¾ |
| Do. Pref | 86½ | Fort Wayne | 101½ |
| Rock Island | 101 | Hannibal & St. Jo | 12¾ |
| Cleve. & Pittsb | 127 | Central Transp | 127 |
| Pacific Mail | 24¾ | Iron Mountain | 15 |
| Western Union Tel | 78½ | N. J. Central | 94¾ |
| Delaware, L. & W | 98 | | |

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | (6) 48¾ | Cen. Trans(B) | 39¾ |
| Reading (R) | 18½ | Empire do. (A) | 50 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (R) | 128¾ | A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A) | 103 |
| Old Colony (R) | 84½ | P. C. & Pat'k(B) | 84½ |
| Lehigh Valley (R) | 48¾ | N. Pacific bonds (S — | |

NEW YORK, December 18, 1876.

Money was active at 5@7, closing bid 7; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $187,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $123,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 482@484. Gold advanced from 107⅞ to 108, and reacted to the former figure. Cash gold loaned at 4 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. The gold or bullion value to-day of existing and proposed silver coins is as follows: Trade dollar, 0.9607; 412½ grain silver dollar, 0.9435; two halves, four quarters or ten dimes, 0.8825. These figures represent what silver bullion in fine bars named would bring to-day. Governments are steady. Railroad bonds are firm and in good demand. State securities are dull. Stocks were generally strong and higher. The greatest improvement was in Michigan Central, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Western Union. Delaware & Lackawanna was weak. The transactions were 165,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwests, 3,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 48,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 3,700 Michigan Central, and 15,000 Lackawanna.

*Governments.*—United States Coupons 1881, 117½; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 113; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 117½; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 106¾; 10-40s, 113; do. coupons, 112½; currency 6s, 121½.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee old, 40; do. new, 40; Virginia new, 28 1-2; do. new, 29; Missouri 6s, 107 3-4.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 19; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 37; New York Central, 104½; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 55; United States Express, 52½; Erie, 9¾; do preferred, 17; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 87½; Panama, 126, Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 60½; Illinois Central, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburg Central, 89½; Northwestern common, 89½; do preferred, 56¾; New Jersey Central, 34½; C. C. C. & I., 3½; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 21; do. preferred, 39½; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do. preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 90; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 5; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 6; Indiana Central, 2½; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 100½, Union Pacific sinking fund, 91½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12 3-4.

LONDON, December 18.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £344,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅜@1 3-4, being 3-8 below the Bank of England rate. Silver 57½d. Consols, 98 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104 5-8; do. '67, 107¾; new 5s, 106½; 10-40s, 107¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 19½.

PARIS, December 18.—Rentes, 104f 65c.

FRANKFORT, December 18.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1876.

There has been no improvement in general business during the past week, nor was it expected that there would be; the demand for all the leading articles is still of a hand-to-mouth character, as it always is the last month of the year. Flour and Wheat continue firm with a good local trade, but there has been no change in prices since the date of our last general report. The only new feature in Groceries is that Sugars have stiffened up again. The Hog products continue dull, and with the exception of Mess Pork, prices continue easy. For Butter, Eggs, Potatoes and Poultry there is a very fair demand, but no important change in prices to report. Pig Iron as well as products continues very dull, and the same is true of window glass, hardware, etc., although these branches of business are always dull at this particular time. Orders for all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactures are reported small, and prices unsatisfactory.

APPLES—There is a fair demand, and with the arrivals choked off by the cold weather rendering it dangerous to make shipments, the supply here is being reduced although it is still ample to meet present requirements, and prices are no better; $1a1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as last quoted; 40c per gallon in kegs and 45c in smaller packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3@4 cents.

ALES—There is no change in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $4 ₱ bbl to the city and $3 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. We continue to quote Pearl Ash, 6@6½c.; Nitrate Soda, 2¾a4. Pearls, 6½a7. Potash, 8½a8. Arsenic, 8a8½c. Manganese, 6a6½. Flour Spar, 2a2½. Black Lead, 4a5.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote 'Union' factory as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No 5 extra Parlor | do. | 4 | do. 2.25 4.50 |
| No 4 | do. | do. | 3 do. 2.6 4.2 |
| No 3 | do. | do. | 2 do. 2.4 4.0 |
| No 5 carpet | do. | do. | 4 do. 2.8 3.50 |
| No 4 carpet | do. | do. | 2 do. 2.6 3.25 |
| No 3 carpet | do. | do. | 2 do. 2.4 3.00 |
| No 6 Hurl Palated Brace | | 4 | do. 2.6 2.75 |
| No 5 Hurl | Velvet | 3 | do. 2.4 2.75 |
| No 3 Hurl | do. | do. | 2.2 2.50 |
| No 3 Hurl | Brace | 2 | do. 2.0 2.00 |
| No 2 Hurl—plain handle | | | 2 do. 1.8 1.75 |
| No 1 Hurl | do. | do. | plain. 2 2.25 1.50 |
| Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish | | | 4 strings, weigh 2¾ 4.75 |
| Hotel | do. | do. | (Handle wood) plain 3.2 4.00 |
| | | | 24 to 26 2.2 75a3.25 |
| Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet | | | 1 50a1.75 |
| Do. | | Plain | 1 50a2.25 |
| Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain | | | 1 50a2.25 |
| Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. | | | 1 50a1.75 |
| Do. | do. | do. | plain. 2 2.25a1.50 |
| Misses (Velvet | | | 2.25 |

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ₱ gross. Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $13a-0; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) $34a35; Extra white-wash, $10a75; Common do, $24 a60.

BELTING—The discount on the article has been so large for some time past that manufacturers complain they could not get cost, and now prices are about advancing all round. Already we have seen a new list, issued by one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, increasing the list price in all sizes up to 16 inch wide, and also a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. less discount than has been allowed heretofore in old list. For the present we insert prices at old list, but it is possible the new list may be in operation ere this. We quote:

| Inch. | Per Inch. | Per Inch. | Per Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 06 | 5 | $ 54 |
| 1¼ | 12 | 5½ | 60 |
| 1½ | 18 | 6 | 66 |
| 2¼ | 24 | 7 | 78 |
| 3 | 30 | 8 | 90 |
| 3½ | 36 | 9 | 1 02 |
| 4 | 42 | 12 | 1 38 |
| 4½ | 48 | 14 | 1 62 |

Discount 25 to 35 per cent, as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in lots and 25c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

BEANS—There is a very fair demand for prime new crop beans, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Sales to the wholesale trade at $1.75 per bushel and $2 in a small way. Sale of 100 bushel good mixed at $1.60. The scarcity and enhanced cost of Potatoes has not been without its effect in increasing the consumption of Beans.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report a very fair demand for good stock, but that it is difficult to dispose of the common grades as they are not wanted, and the stock is large and steadily accumulating. There is no outlet for this particular kind, as the eastern markets—like our own—are overstocked, and, moreover, the low price of lard curtails the consumption of Butter for cooking purposes. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 32a35c; fair to good, 30a32c; do, solid packed, 15a18; inferior, 8a25c.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice hurlding and covers, 4¾; inferior and mixed, 4a 4¾; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

CORDAGE & HOPE—There is no improvement to report in the demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change:

MANILLA ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ⅜ inch diameter and upwards | 15¼ cts. per lb |
| ⅞ | 16¼ " |
| ½ and 5-16 in. diameter | 16¾ " |
| Tarred rope and lath yarn | 14¾ " |
| Hay, stave and leather lines | 13¾ " |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawser laid | 15¼ cts. per lb |
| Shroud Rope | 14¾ " |
| Sand Pump Rope | 13¾ " |

SISAL ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ⅜ inch diameter and upward | 11¾ cts. per lb |
| ½ | 12¾ " |
| ⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter | 12¾ " |
| Hay, spoke and leather twine | 11¾ " |
| Lath Yarn | 10¾ " |

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, $4¾ ₱ bbl; Rosendale, $2,75; Youghiogheny, $1,75; Mills & Co.'s, $2; Louisville, $2. Calcined Plaster —French, $2,75; New York, $3.50. Land Plaster, $4. White Lime, $1.25a1.50.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair business, as there always is just before the holidays, but prices remain unchanged; selling at $4a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off considerably within the past few days, which may be attributed to the abundance of poultry and game, but prices are still maintained and the receipts continue light; some makers, it is understood, are unwilling to sell at current rates. Prime Ohio, 14a14¾ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15¾ in a jobbing way.

CIDER—Dull, and while the receipts recently have been small, the supply is fully equal to the demand; quotable at $2a2 ₱ bbl, barrels included.

COOPERAGE—There is an increased demand for Oil Barrel cooperage, and with very light receipts, caused by the suspension of navigation, prices are higher. Johnston staves, $4a4; hooked and reeded, West Virginia—none on sale. Circled Heading, 22c per sett; sawed square do, $42 per m for dry and $40 for green. Oil Barrels also firm and higher; city make, $1,50. No countries here.

COAL & COKE—There is a fair retail trade, and prices may be quoted at 6¾a7 ₱c per bu. Slack coke in stalls quoted at 3½a4c per bu, 50 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

DRIED FRUITS—The market for all kinds of dried fruit, both foreign and domestic, dull; dealers generally in Apples and Peaches report that they are scarcely doing enough to establish prices.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts as yet small, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged, 6¾a7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.50 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, very scarce and quoted 28a30c. Pickled in good supply and dull but unchanged; 20a23c.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 35a55c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

| | ₱ bbl. | half bbl. |
|---|---|---|
| Split Labrador Herring | 7 50 | |
| Round Herring | 6 00 | per bbl. |
| White Fish | | 5 25 |
| Lake Trout | | 4 50 |
| Lake Pickerel | | 3 50 |
| Lake Herring | | 3 50 |
| Large Georges Codfish | 6¾c | ₱ lb |
| Boneless Codfish | 7 | " |
| Medium | 6½ | ₱ lb |
| No 1 Herring | 2 50 | ₱ box |
| No 2 Herring | 90c | " |
| Ex 1 Mess Mackerel | $27 00 | |
| Ex 1 Shore | 20 00 | |
| No 1 Shore | 18 00 | |
| Ex 1 Bay | 18 00 | |
| No 1 Bay | 15 00 | |
| No 2 Large | 13 00 | |
| No 2 Medium | 11 00 | |
| No 3 Large | 11 50 | |
| No 3 Medium | 9 50 | |

FLOUR—There has been a very fair demand during the past week, and the market is firm with prices 25c per bbl higher on good brands, and the tendency still upward in sympathy with Wheat. As noted in our last general report Wheat is bringing more money relatively than Flour, hence there is no probability of a decline in the latter, while the prices of the former are maintained. It is singular in view of the fact that there is no scarcity of Wheat, that Flour should maintain its present value, but such is fact, and we can assign but few reasons therefor. The bad condition of the roads in many localities prevented producers from getting their Wheat to points of shipment early in the season, and, then it is fair to infer that in not a few instances farmers are holding in expectation of realizing still better prices. Millers generally report business as being very unsatisfactory for reasons above stated, and there is not much prospect just now for any immediate improvement in fact as they are concerned. The export trade continues light, owing to the scarcity of ocean tonnage, and then the enhanced cost is not without its influences in the same direction. Good brands, of either winter or spring, may be quoted $6,75a7; ambers, $7,25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour at $4,50a5 ₱ bbl.

OIL—Is reported dull and the market is well stocked. Ventura—Saddles, 14a15c ₱ lb; do. Hams, 15a15c; White Deer, 8a10c; Prairie Chickens, $1a5 per doz; Pheasant, $2.75a3; Quail, $1.50a1 75 per dozen; Rabbits, 75a$1.25; Squirrels, 75a$1; Wild Ducks, $1a4; Wild Turkeys, $1a1.50 each.

GRAIN—There is a continued active milling demand for Wheat, and with light receipts and a very limited supply, prices are firm and higher; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.37a1.40; do. amber and white, $1.41a1.45. Some of the mills hereabouts, it is said, can scarcely obtain enough Wheat to keep them going, and but for the necessity of keeping up their trade it would be better for them to shut down and; thereby force the one down or the other up. The Oat market is also firmer and higher in consequence of diminished receipts, but a few cars in excess of present wants would be sufficient to cause a reaction as the demand is by no means urgent; inted, 35a39; white, 41a41. Rye—Corn is very scarce in consequence of the continued suspension of river navigation, and prices are 2a3c per bushel higher as compared with the date of our last general report; we now quote at 53a55. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, but does not appear to be much demand for it, and prices remain unchanged; new quotable at 35a36 on track, and old do. at 36a38, as to quality. There is some inquiry for Rye with but little offering, but no change in prices; 73a75. Barley quiet and nominal—brewers generally are pretty well stocked and not disposed to buy.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues firm, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ½c for roasted. Sugars are also firmer again, and some of the refiners have advanced prices ¼ to a ½c within the past day or two. N. O. Molasses in fair demand but unchanged, and the same is true of Rice. New York advices report Teas firmer with an increasing demand. Our merchants generally report trade very dull, as it usually is at this particular time. Following are the current rates.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 13¾ | Standard A | 11¾ |
| Crushed | 13¾ | Standard B | 11¾ |
| Granulated | 12¾ | Standard Ex C | 11¾ |
| Powdered | 13 a | S. O. | 9¾a10¼ |

COFFEES.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 23 | Best | 27½ |
| Prime | 24 | Second Grade | 26½ |
| Fair | 25 | Third Grade | 25½ |
| Java | 32 | Java | 36 |

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 82 | Fair | 80 a85 |
| Prime | 85 a90 | Dark | 60 a65 |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | 85a85c |
| Prime new crop N. O | 83a80c |
| Fair new crop N. O | 80c |

TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young hyson | 35a0 | 85 | Japan 40a80 |
| Gunpowder | 35a0 | 90 | Oolong 35a80 |
| Imperial | 40a | 75 | Souchong 35a7 |

FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Layer Raisins | 2 40 | Currants | 7¾ |
| Valencia Raisins | 10¾ | Prunes new | 8a10c |
| Loose Muscatels ₱ box | 2 40 | | |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bi Carb Soda, in kegs | 5 | | |
| Bi Carb Soda, boxes | 5½ | | |
| Sal Soda | 2½ | | |
| Sliver gloss starch | 6¾ | | |
| Gilbert's Gloss Starch | 8¾ | | |
| Corn Starch | 10a10½ | | |
| Shot—per sack | 2 50 | | |
| Mince meat | 9a10 | | |
| Concentrated Lye—case | 5 50 | | |
| Pearl Barley | 5 | | |
| Oat Meal | 3½a3¾ | | |
| Hominy, per bbls | 4 00 | | |

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufa cturers.

HIDES—There are more Hides coming in than heretofore, but as there is a brisk demand all lots find ready buyers. Prices have advanced, and we change our quotations accordingly. The belief seems general that Hides have reached their highest point, and may assu ddenly decline as they advanced. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Salted Cows | 7 a 7¾ |
| Green Salted Steers, Light | 7¾a 7¾ |
| Green Salted Steers, Heavy | 8¾a 9¾ |
| Green Salted Calf | 10 a11 |
| Green Butcher Cows | 5a 5 |
| Green Butcher Steers, light | 6 |
| Green Butcher Steers, heavy | 7 |
| Green Butcher Calf | 10 |

HAY—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Loose selling at $12a16 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12a15, as to quality and condition.

LEATHER—The market has improved since our last report, and at present we have to report a brisk demand for Oak Rough Leather and Hemlock Sole, both of which are in small supply. Calf and Kip are still dull sale, and prices unchanged. Upper Leather has improved in demand though prices remain as last quoted. Harne s Leather—The market is well supplied, and sales are slow at old rates. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak Sole, country | 0.30@ 0.34 |
| Oak Sole, city | 0.36@ 0.39 |
| Red Sole, B.A., heav and mid | 0.36@ 0.39 |
| Red Sole, Oronoco and California | 0.29@ 0.30 |
| Red Sole, good dgd | 0.27@ 0.28 |
| Oak, Rough | 0.24@ 0.27 |
| Harness, city oak | 0.33@ 0.35 |
| Harness, country | 0.29@ 0.32 |
| Harness, No. 2 and common | 0.26@ 0.28 |
| Fair Skirting | 0.37@ 0.40 |
| Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz | $8.00@$2.00 |
| Best Leather | 0.39@ 0.43 |
| Finished Calf | 0.80@ 1.20 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | 0.16@ 0.21 |
| Finished Kip | 0.60@ 0.90 |

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Clear | $45 00 |
| Second Clear | 40 00 |
| Select Common | 22 00 |
| Coarse Common | 19 00 |
| Sheathing | 16 00 |
| Hem. Joist and Scantling | 14 00 |
| Flooring, No 1 per M | 27 00 |
| " No 2 | 25 00 |
| " No 3 | 22 00 |
| Moulded Weatherboarding | 27 00 |
| Shelving | 28 00 |
| Shingles | 4 50 |
| Lath | 2 00 |

MILL FEED—The receipts recently, in consequence of the suspension of navigation, have been light, and the market is firmer, but with a light demand prices remain unchanged. Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $15a16. Chopped Feed, $19a21. Middlings, $20a23, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double Extra lard oil, 95a97c. W. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 85a87; No, 1, 77a82; No. 2, 60a65; white winter Miner's oil, 60a80; yellow do, 55a58. Carbon very firm at the recent advance; 27c to the wholesale trade and 1a2c more in a small way.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50a2 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a13; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75a$1 each.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, and with a fair demand and diminishing supply, the market is steady but unchanged; selling at $1.10a1.15 per bushel from stores in a jobbing way, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PAPER—We note an advance in number 1 Manilla and quote at 10a10½c; number 2 Manilla, 7a8c; Hardware, 2½; Sugar, 3½a4½c; Print, 8a8½c ₱ lb. Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 85c; double Crown, 70 for 16 sheet count. Single Crown, 90c; medium, 45c; D Crown, 60c per bundle for 14 sheet count. Tea paper, 75c ₱ ream, full count.

PROVISIONS—The movement in the Hog products continues light, so far as our market is concerned, and there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Lard and Mess Pork are firmer under the influence of the recent advance at Chicago.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb | 13 | Lard, prime leaf, tes | 11 |
| Shoulders Ex S. C | 9 | Do. Hf bbls | 11½ |
| Best Bacon S. C | 18 | Do. bkts | 12 |
| Dried beef Ex S. C | 15 | Do. ½ bbls | 13 |
| Beef Tongues S. C | 30 | Do. 1 bbls | 1375 |
| per doz | 95¾ | Do. ½ p. palls | 14 |
| Bacon Shoulders | 7¾ | Do. ½ lb do | 15¾ |
| Short Rib Sides | 9¾ | Do. 1 lb do | 16¾ |
| Clear Sides | 10¼ | Pigs feet (half bbls | 4 75 |
| Mess Pork ₱ bbl | $18,00 | Do. (kegs) | 1 40 |
| Short Cut do | 18.00 | Ham Sausage | 9¾ |

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—In easier city quoted at 5¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen | $8 50 |
| No. 2 do | 6 50 |
| No. 3 do | 4 50 |
| 2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | 2 50 |
| 3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | 2 75 |
| Horse Pails | 5 00 |
| Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs | 6 00 |
| Do Do 25 lbs | 4 00 |
| Clothes Pins—₱ box | 75 |
| Broom Handles plain per m | 17 00 |
| " Trimmed | 25 00 |

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

| | |
|---|---|
| White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil | 10 |
| Do. pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil | 10½ |
| Do. fancy brands | 5 @ 6 |
| White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs | 10 |
| Orange Mineral | 12 @ 15 |
| Pure red lead | 10 @ 11 |
| Painters red lead | 9 @ 10 |
| Lathargo | 9¾@10 |
| Selected zinc, ground in oil | 12 |
| Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc | 15 @ 16 |
| Blue paint, ground in oil | 8 @ 10 |
| Putty | 3 @ 4 |
| Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall. in bbl. lots | 40 @ 42 |

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1876.

CATTLE.

There was an over-supply to-day; number on sale about 700, against 876 last Monday, and, notwithstanding there appeared to be an average attendance of butchers, the market was very generally reported dull, the best evidence of which is that quite a number were left over unsold. Included almost without an exception, reported having bad badmeat markets last week, that the abundance of grass and poultry curtailed the demand for beef very considerably, as it always does at this particular time, and fewer cattle were required in consequence. Moreover, times are hard, a large number people are out of employment, and foods as well, and the consumption of all kinds of meats is considerably less than usual at this pacticular time, hence the number of cattle required is small, as compared with what it usually is, and the market is unsatisfactory to both buyers and sellers.

Prices of common stock were lower than last Monday, while the finer grades were about the same, but it was alleged that the latter cost more than the same quality the week preceding, and that they did little or no good for their owner in consequence. Included in tho offerings were some Christmas cattle, and as might be expected, they brought fancy prices. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Christmas cattle | 6 00a6 50 |
| Prime butcher cattle | 5.50a5 75 |
| Medium to good | 4.50a5.00 |
| Bulls, cows and stags | 3.75a2.25 |

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

| *Owners.* | *Where from.* | *Number.* |
|---|---|---|
| Lowenstein & K | Pittsburgh | 38 |
| Moonshine & R | Chicago | 84 |
| Gerson & K | Chicago | 17 |
| J. Shamberg | Chicago | 14 |
| Marks & G | Chicago | 14 |
| Marks Bro | Chicago | 17 |
| Marks & K | Chicago | 24 |
| Gerson & K | Chicago | 16 |
| J. F. Hose | Orrville | 18 |
| E. Buel | Orrville | 18 |
| G. Craig | Orrville | 18 |
| L. Dugson | Orrville | 18 |
| S. Smith | Massillon | 24 |
| Warner & S | Utica | 18 |
| H. B. Adams | Utica | 18 |
| J. Torrence | Utica | 18 |
| L. Holderman | Cambridge | 16 |
| S. Kelly | Cambridge | 24 |
| J. McCourt | Cambridge | 15 |
| J. N. McElhan | Newark | 16 |
| C. F. Setzlie | Pleasant Valley | 20 |
| J. Steele | Zanesville | 20 |
| V. Cockins | Bellaire | 40 |
| E. Wynn | Holden | 20 |
| G. Fabrien | Penna | 18 |
| L. Kahn | Penna | 11 |
| Roberts Bro | Penna | 22 |
| A. Greenwald | Penna | 38 |
| J. Hanlin | Penna | 12 |
| J. Jackson | Penna | 14 |
| J. McMurty | Penna | 4 |
| E. Norris | Penna | 16 |
| J. Myers | Penna | 20 |
| J. Binger | Penna | 7 |
| Total | | 679 |
| Total last Monday | | 876 |

CATTLE SALES.

J. Hunter sold 1 car of Ohio cattle (for Buel) at 4¾a5c; 1 car for Adams, at 4¾a5¼c; 7 for Binger of Washington Co. Pa., at 5¼a5½c.

E. Norris sold 4 fair steers at 4, 15a4, 50; 2 bulls at 3a4c; 1 fat cow at 3½c.

M. Krause sold 1 car of butcher cattle (for Gallinger) at 4¼a5½c.

S. Marks & Bro., 4 cars of butcher stock at 4¼a 6¼—the latter for Christmas cattle.

Holmes, L. & Co. sold 3 cars cattle—on commission—at 4¼a5¾.

Jacob Needy reported 4 cars of cattle (on commission) 6c for tops.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was small, and mostly common in point of quality; the number reported on sale was 203, against 460 last Monday. The limited supply was owing no doubt to the cold weather, as well as to the fact that there has been but little inquiry recently, except for good stock, and dealers allege that they cannot buy them cheap enough in the country to make any money when they get them here. A few holiday sheep brought 6a6.15, weighing 124a136 lbs. F. Hector wholesaled 41 head of common Ohios, for C. M. Holmes, at 4¼c. Jno. F. Neeley sold 60 common, weighing 70 to 80 lbs at $3a3.25 ₱ head. Fair to extra lambs quotable at 4¾a5¾c per lb.

HOGS.

The market was moderately active but there was not much change in prices, as compared with this day week. Sales were reported in a retail way at 5¾a6c gross, for fair to prime. There was some inquiry for stock hogs, and but few on sale, as they are bringing as much as fat ones.

FRESH COWS.

There were but few on sale and but few wanted, although there is no difficulty in obtaining full prices for good milkers, the offerings of which continue light. We continue to quote at $30, $40 and $70, as to quality.

VEAL CALVES.

There were (so far as we could learn) none on sale to-day; however, the inquiry continues light and prices remain unchanged ranging from 5 to 6c ₱ lb, as to quality.

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1876.

The Crude market was quiet to day, although as compared with Saturday, prices were higher. United certificates were quoted this P. M, at $1,83a 3.83¼ and immediate shipment at $1.95. Refined also reported quiet, with little or no change in prices. New York quoted at 22 cents for December and 30 for first half of January; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31c for December and 29¾c for January. Stock of spot oil continues light, otherwise the price could not be maintained, and January is also commanding a very fair price. There is no trade buyers steady at 17c, with a very fair demand.

Oil Barrels firm and higher, city make having been advanced to $1.50. No countries here.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Stephenson | Peerless o w | 1,435 |
| Stevenson | Central o w | 1,857 |
| J. Bushnell | Petrolite o w | 468 |
| J. Bushnell | Model o w | 983 |
| J. Bushnell | Eagle o w | 381 |
| J. Bushnell | Aladdin o w | 770 |
| S. Craig | Empire o w | 554 |
| Bradley | Miller o w | 149 |
| Total | | 5,594 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co | Bal. 951 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F & Co | Balt. 2,622 |
| Total | | 3,667 |

## STREETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, December 18, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand light, but holders firm.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,20½; No. 2 Chicago $1,18 1-2 cash; $1,19¼ January; $1,20¾ February; No. 3 $1,07a1,08½; rejected 93¼a96c. Corn: fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 44½c cash; 44½c bid January; 44 3-4c bid February; rejected 43c. Oats dull,

# HOME NEWS.

**Parties** who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

*The probabilities for to-day are generally clear weather, slight rise in temperature, with southwest to northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.*

**Iron City College.**
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

**Fell Into a Ditch.**
Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Conway, who resided on Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, was engaged loading her goods on a freight car, on the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad, stationed near where she lived, when she fell into a ditch eight feet deep alongside the track. She sustained a number of severe bruises and was injured internally. Dr. B. B. Smith was summoned and attended her.

**Stealing in Semple's Store.**
For some reason or other a number of women, who are either in want, or else from pure rascality, have lately commenced stealing goods and articles from the counters in Wm. Semple's store, in Allegheny. Last week several women, all of rather respectable appearance, were detected in the act of purloining goods, and two of them were arrested. The stealing was becoming so extensive that Mr. Semple found it necessary to employ one of the Allegheny policemen to remain in his store during business hours. Yesterday this officer caught Jane Graham in the act of stealing stockings, and he removed her to the Mayor's office. An information was made against her, after which she was released.

**The Checker Champion.**
Yesterday afternoon Mr. Clouser played Martins, the champion draughtsman, two games, which were draws, proving a victory for Clouser. Lindsay also played the champion one game in the afternoon, which was drawn. In the evening Mr. A. J. Dean, of McKeesport, played and lost one game. Reed then played him four games, of which three were draws, and one was gained by Martins.

The score with Pittsburgh players was as follows:

| | Won. | | Won. Drawn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martins..... | 0 | Clouser ..... | 0 2 |
| Martins..... | 0 | Lindsay..... | 0 1 |
| Martins..... | 1 | Reed..... | 0 8 |
| Totals..... | 1 | | 0 6 |

## *DECLINE IN PRODUCTION.*

**The Cold Weather Having an Effect on Crude Oil.**

The Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday says: The cold weather of Friday and Saturday will cause a further decline in production everywhere. We have received reports from several sections, all of which prove that throughout the whole oil region the decline in production will be not less than two thousand barrels. In the Tidioute and Triumph districts a number of wells have been shut down since the cold snap of a week ago. Some were started up on Thursday and shut down again Friday. In the Butler district several wells have been obliged to stop entirely, while the production of many others will be checked. The same influence will befelt everywhere, and as the indications favor a cold winter, we may look for a much larger decline than any expect, and that the opening of operations in the spring will not be checked by fears of an over-production.

## *N. Y. MATTERS.*

**A New Proposition That Died in its Birth.**

For a day or two a rumor has been current in certain quarters that a new deal altogether was proposed by the Nation Trust Company stockholders, in the matter of their indebtedness to the city. This was that they would pay the city a certain amount of the last compromise, and then in turn over to Mr. Hartupee securities to cover the balance due, which would wipe out the debt to the city. The rumor was that $120,000 was to be given to the city, and $120,000 to Mr. Hartupee. Inquiry of different parties yesterday elicited the fact that such an idea had been entertained by the solicitors of the stockholders but it was soon abandoned, for several reasons. One of them was that the city could not make such an arrangement [illegible] was not to give him the preference but because it was thought that he would be more likely than any other creditor to accept that mode of payment, as his bondsman, Dr. Hostetter, could carry the securities himself or have them negotiated.

However, all such plans have fallen through, and it is now stated to be the intention to pay the city according to agreement. The securities of the company have been placed in the hands of a syndicate, the members of which are well known gentlemen, and the $165,000 due last Friday will be paid in a day or so. City Attorney Bigelow is confident that the entire $240,000 of the securities [illegible] cover the lia-

## *HEROISM.*

**What an American Woman Can Do When Her Sympathies are Aroused.**

Alexander McMillan, wife and three children, went from Butler, Pa., a few months ago, to the Black Hills to seek their fortune. They located at Deadwood, Dacota Territory, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, where McMillan staked off a claim and went to work; but, unfortunately, exposure brought on a fever. He had been down several week, when his wife was confined of a child. The mother died within a few days. The other children are almost helpless. The oldest is five years, the second three, and the third eighteen months. The people solicited subscriptions to send the children home to their grandparents in Butler, as the physician said the father could hardly survive more than forty-eight hours. The money was raised, but no one could be found willing to take the responsibility of traveling such a long distance with so many helpless little ones. At last a widow, a Mrs. R. A. Kilburg, said she would make the effort, but feared the severity of the weather might prove fatal to the children. The father bid his loved ones a last farewell and turned his face to the wall, while the rough miners who had gathered about his bed wept freely. He lived but a short time afterward. Mrs Kilburg started in a six horse covered freight wagon in a train of thirty—snow six inches deep—weather very cold. A feather bed was placed in the bottom of the springless wagon, with plenty of blankets, &c. The devoted woman was fifteen days and as many nights in that wagon, coming to Cheyenne over the prairies, alone with the poor little ones,—no one to counsel with. Night after night she did not close her eyes as she feared the children might be frozen to death. The infant was attacked with croup; the careful nurse covered herself and babe with a blanket and warmed the child by the aid of a spirit lamp, which she had brought along to heat the condensed milk necessary to feed the child. To crown her sufferings the train of wagons was in danger of an attack from the Indians, but the brave men placed the wagon containing the helpless ones in the center, as the safest place, and prepared to defend them. Five days from Cheyenne by rail brought the party to Butler, where the children were given to the grandparents in good health. Mrs. Kilburg had a letter from an old resident of Allegheny, Mr. Israel V. Hoag, for one of his relatives, and gave the above statement to one of Allegheny's chief officials.

The lady left yesterday morning for her frontier home, for she feared the reaction sure to take place after such severe mental and physical trials might result in sickness. Such devotion is well worthy our highest admiration, for she received no remuneration, but did it solely from pity for the helpless orphan children.

**Socrates and His House.**
All know the reason why the Great Orator made his rooms so small, but his style of house would not accommodate the friends of R. Taggart, boot and shoe dealer, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. There are many reasons why, most prominent of which is the fact that no other house in either city makes any pretensions to the keeping of as great a variety in assortment as Taggart, which accounts for the satisfaction in visiting his house, as every foot, be its shape what it may, can be accurately fitted. Another strong point in his system of business, is the retailing of goods at wholesale prices, by which means customers save thirty per cent., and many families saving during the year from twenty-five to forty dollars.

**French Bread.**
The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:
G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Patrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.
Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour made from the entire No. 1 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship he bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.
S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.
☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

**New Chromos.**
never before shown in the city, just out, very handsome, very attractive, and prices low.
S. BOYD & Co.,
No. 66 Fifth avenue.

**Fancy boxes** and Christmas tree ornaments at
JAS. B. YOUNGSON'S.

## *CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.*

**Shall it be Discontinued?—Danger to Boats in Harbor—Instructing the Fire Marshal.**

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Dravo presiding.

As for some time there was not a quorum present, an informal discussion was had as to the propriety of continuing the Chamber. Capt. Dravo thought that at any rate cheaper rooms should be obtained, as the present income will not justify the expenditure.

Superintendent Murphy suggested that there is no cause for alarm. The present membership is fair, and he believed that it would still increase.

The other gentlemen present were also of the opinion that there is no need of hurrying the demise of the Chamber.

Mr. Wm. McCreery called attention to the fact that it frequently happens that the water is so low in the harbor that the numerous boats moored at the wharf are in great danger. If a fire should break out in one of them, but few of the others could be rescued, and perhaps the whole fleet would be destroyed. The Chamber had before recommended the building of a dam at Brunot's Island, in order to give plenty of water in the harbor at all times, and he was in favor of pushing the matter.

At this point two or three other gentlemen entered, and the consideration of regular business was proceeded with. The committee appointed to take action in regard to the inspection of public buildings submitted the following report:

*To the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce:*

"GENTLEMEN—The committee appointed by the Board at its last meeting to inquire into the duties and powers of the Building Inspector of this city in regard to securing the safety of public halls and places of amusement, and also as to the duties of the Fire Marshal of the county in regard to the safety of buildings generally, leave to report that they have found in the laws of Pennsylvania the following provisions bearing on the matter."

Here follows the act of Assembly in reference to public halls, in full. The first section provides that the aisles shall not be obstructed by chairs, stools, benches, or other articles. The second section provides that all doors of ingress or egress shall be kept open during a performance, unless the doors open outward, in which case no locks or catches of any kind shall be allowed to prevent instant and easy egress. When the doors open inward it is required that they shall be securely fastened open.

Section third requires: "That in addition to the requirements of this act, the owners and lessees of all theatres and all similar places of amusement, are required, at all hours during the time said places are open to the public, to keep attached to a plug or water attachment, to be furnished by them for that purpose sufficient hose of the size used by the fire companies of the city to extend to the furthest limits of said places of amusement, and that said hose shall be kept at all times in good repair and ready at all times during the said hours for immediate use."

Section four imposes a fine of $500 for any violation of the provisions of the act. Section five makes it obligatory on the building inspectors to carry out the provisions of the act and they shall "on complaint of any citizen of said city of the violation of any of its provisions, bring suit for the recovery of the penalty imposed for said violation; and one-half of said penalty, when enforced to be paid to the informer and one-half to the treasurer of the fund for the relief of disabled firemen, for the benefit of said fund."

The duties of the Fire Marshals are defined by a supplementary act as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Marshal and his deputies to examine the dwelling houses and other buildings in said county for the purpose of ascertaining whether the stoves and pipes thereto, boilers, kettles and also all chemical apparatus which in their opinion may be dangerous in causing or promoting fires, and also the places where ashes may be deposited; and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous, said Marshal or his deputies shall direct the owner or occupant, either by printed or written notice, to alter, remove or amend the same in such manner, or within such reasonable time as they may deem necessary; and in case of neglect or refusal to do so, the party offending shall forfeit and pay upon conviction thereof, before any Mayor or Justice of the Peace of said county, any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, for such said county, to be collected as fines and forfeitures are now collected by law. And said Marshal or his deputies, or either of them, are hereby empowered, at any time, to enter into and examine all buildings, livery or other stables, hay and all buildings, other vessels, and places where powder or other combustible materials are lodged, and give such directions, in writing, in the case aforesaid, as may be necessary, relative to the removal and in case of neglect or refusal on of the possessors of such combustible materials, or any of them, to remove or secure the same within the time and manner directed, the party offending shall forfeit and pay, in addition to any penalty hereinbefore imposed, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be collected as heretofore provided for in this act."

The committee concludes its report as follows:

"With the powers and authority which the foregoing recited acts of Assembly invest the city and county officials named, we would, in view of the recent appalling calamity which has fallen on the city of Brooklyn, most respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Building Inspector and Fire Marshal a thorough and searching examination of all places of public assemblage, and other properties where danger is likely to occur, and to demand and enforce a vigorous compliance with the requirements of the laws referred to.

"In connection with this subject we would recommend a supplement to Act No. 415 in relation to public halls and places of amusement—so as to absolutely require that all the doors of egress from public halls, places of amusement, churches and school houses, now constructed, or to be constructed, shall open outwards, instead of inwards, as a majority of them do at present.

"In large assemblages panics are liable to occur from many, and sometimes trifling causes other than that occasioned by fire; as we have on record divers instances where many lives have been lost and much bodily injury sustained by the rush of an excited and alarmed assemblage, who find their retreat cut off from the building from the circumstances of the doors opening inwards, thus shutting them up in a trap, and rendering the frightened audience utterly unable to escape without wounds, broken limbs or a horrible death. We earnestly appeal to those having authority, to take this matter in hand at once, so that we may be spared from scenes similar to that of Brooklyn, if laws with suitable penalties will have any effect.

"We would also recommend a supplement to the act of March 14, 1869, making it obligatory on the owners and lessees of all large manufactories of two or more stories, and on the directors of schools when the building has two or more stories, that a sufficient number of fire escapes be attached to the outside of the building, to insure a safe mode of egress in the event of fire or flame.

"In conclusion we would recommend to all citizens who have an interest in the general welfare of the community, to afford ready aid and acquiescence in the efforts of the Inspector and Marshal in their endeavors to abate all dangerous nuisances that endanger the public safety.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"CHARLES MEGRAW,
"ARTHUR KIRK,
"N. GRATTAN MURPHY.

"PITTSBURGH, December 18, 1876."

The report was adopted after a short discussion, and Mr. Meyran offered the following:

WHEREAS, While recognizing the services and activity of the Fire Marshal and Building Inspector, which since the Brooklyn horror has been displayed by them, we deem it all important that this subject and the laws bearing thereon cannot be too well exercised; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the report made in reference to the subject be submitted to both branches of Councils and the Grand Jury now in session, requesting them to have the laws as they now exist strictly enforced.

This resolution was also adopted, and the Board adjourned.

**France** exported, last year, false hair, beautifully got up in different shapes, to the amount of 120 tons, worth nearly 7,000,000 francs. But B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap in the United States for purity in usefulness and value all the hair in Europe. What would hair be worth but for this superb cleansing medium?

**A Merry Christmas Dinner.**
Were there but one good dinner in a year that one should be the "Christmas Dinner," for being a day to which old and young look forward with so much anticipation of pleasure, it should wind up with a good square meal. We do not know of any place in the city where the materials for a Christmas dinner can be procured in greater abundance, greater excellence, more varied in assortment and at lower prices than at the Old Country Tea House, No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh. Look at the Christmas specialties: Mammoth Celery, French Peas and Mushrooms, Apricots, English Plum Pudding, Canned Cooked Beef and Tongue, with an endless variety of fruit jellies. Dehess, London, Muscatelle, Valencia, Sultana and Seedless Raisins, with new Currants, new Figs, Lemon Peel and Citron, in the line of nuts, you will find every conceivable variety. And then to make really merry you must not forget the English Plum Pudding, and Stout, and Bouteilleau & Sons' prime pure old French Brandy, from the year 1835 to 1870.

**The Aim**
of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, in the selection of Ladies' Ties and Bows is to have a few styles rather than many of the few styles, and to have some prominent patterns which compel customers to buy on account of their beauty and cheapness. The finest stock in the city may now be seen at their store.

**All kinds** of Candy Toys and Tree Ornaments at YOUNGSON'S,
Corner of Diamond and Smithfield street.

**Men's Fur Gauntlets.**
Just opened, another lot of Men's Fur Gauntlets, from $3.50 up. Fine Seal Gauntlets, Gloves and Mittens, at Lowest Prices.
JOS. HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

## *THE COURT RECORD.*

**Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.**

**U. S. District Court.**
JUDGE KETCHAM.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, of Greensburg. The exceptions to Register's report on the ascertainment of liens. This was argued by H. P. Laird for exception, and Messrs. Foster, Atkinson Marchand and Hunter for the report. The decision was reserved.

**Common Pleas, No 1.**
JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Patrick Kelly for use of Daniel McGinnis vs. Michael Kelly. Jury discharged and non suit taken by plaintiff.

Dr. J. A. Duncan vs. George Cohen. On trial.

City National Bank vs. Peter Madden. J. W. Over appointed auditor to make distribution of fund in court.

L. W. Morgan et al. vs. Thos. Fawcett; previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

Duquesne National Bank vs. John Marshall. Judgment against Leonard Linghose in the sum of $277.63.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm. H. Conley, John Dawson and David Winters were appointed appraisers.

J. C. Bedell, for use, vs. J. V. Rowland. Rule on plaintiff and claimant of goods levied on, to show cause why they should not maintain or relinquish their respective claims.

Christ Koch vs. N. C. Schrader. Verdict for plaintiff for $210.90.

Daniel Jackson vs. Harry Jones. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

John Ward vs. Neville Loan and Homestead Association. Verdict for defendant.

Joseph Brooker, guardian, vs. George Reineman. Appeal from an Alderman's decision. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, appeal of defendant stricken off.

**Common Pleas No. 2.**
JUDGES EWING AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Jacob Kimmell vs. Kenworthy & Goodwin, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $100.

The case of David Bushnell for use vs. the Union Refining and Storing Company is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company vs. G. S. Bates, W. J. Hammond and Dr. James Rohinson. The first named defendant was the agent of the plaintiff company, and the other defendants were his bondsmen. The suit was brought to recover an amount which, it was claimed, Bates had received as agent for the company, but had neglected to account for. Verdict for the company for $500.

Daniel Kinzer vs. Jacob Steiner, impleaded with Joseph Rupperth; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $170.92 against Jacob Steiner, and damages as to Joseph Rupperth assessed in the same amount.

Frederick Pritsch and John Ruff, partners as Pritsch & Ruff, vs. John Mackin and Jacob Friday. The defendants were the contractors for the building of a bridge on Second avenue, and in September, 1875, one of the plaintiff's wagons, laden with beer, was driven over the embankment, and one animal was killed and the other disabled. The plaintiffs allege negligence on the part of the defendants in not guarding or protecting the embankment over which they were building the bridge. On trial before Judge Ewing.

**Orphans' Court.**
JUDGE HAWKINS.

The following cases were taken up and audited: Accounts in the estates of Walter Wadsworth, John P. Davis, John S. Hall, Dorethea Chess, James Scott, Arnold Hertz and Chas. W. and Bertha Leng.

AUDIT LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Estates of Mary Bradshaw, Nicholas Sherlock, Benjamin Trimble, David Nease, John Koehrer, Isaiah Dickey, Hugh Kennedy, Ann Aiken, Philip Melvin, James M. Carr.

**Court Brevities.**

L. BECHTOLD was sentenced to the Workhouse for one month, instead of one year, as reported yesterday. The mistake occurred through an error in the endorsement on the indictment.

JOSEPH CROWN, on motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., and Wm. H. McClung, on motion of T. C. Lazear, were admitted and duly qualified to practice in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday.

AN action in ejectment was brought in Common Pleas Court No. 2 by Joseph Duke, George Duke and Hirman Duke, against James Hutchinson and Adam Shaub, to recover possession of 284 acres of ground in the Twenty-second ward. The premises are bounded on the north by lands of William Coleman, on the south by lands of R. B. Phillips, on the east by lands of David Morrison and others, and on the west by lands of Adam Shaub, formerly the Irwin estate. A summons was issued.

THE building of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was resold by the Sheriff yesterday, the first sale being set aside on account of an informality in the deed. The building was purchased by J. H. Miller, Esq., for Messrs. Weldon, Berg & Batchelor, purchasers at the former sale, execution creditors, for $3350. They declare their intention to make some arrangement with the new Board of Directors of the Institute whereby the building will be saved to the public and the creditors be paid.

## *A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.*

**The Domestic Telegraph Company.**

We are pleased to know that the Domestic Telegraph Company, mention of which has been made in these columns, is meeting with the success such an enterprise deserves. Mr. Kerbey, the manager, is not only thoroughly familiar with all the details or telegraphy, but is a man of large executive ability, consequently the Domestic Company is perfectly systematized and in most complete working order. For the small sum of one dollar per month the Domestic Company will place a call instrument in the house, office or store of its subscribers, by which a telegram may be summoned at any hour of the day or night, whose services can be had at the trifling expense of 25 cents per hour. The Domestic is run in connection with the A. & P. Telegraph Company, and the principal office is at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Our citizens should remember that we are indebted to the A. & P. Company for all the advantages, such as cheap rates and branch offices, we now enjoy.

**We Believe**
in advertising our goods, especially such useful ones as Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks; that the opening of the season is the proper time to do less through the press than by a large reduction of profit. This system of advertising has proven highly remunerative, and, as we intend to adhere to it hereafter, our customers will reap the benefits.
F. H. EATON & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

**Furs for the Holidays.**
A complete assortment of Ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, suitable for the holidays, and sold at the lowest prices. Sacques, setts, hats, muffs and boas for ladies, and caps and gloves for gentlemen. A large stock on hand with a great variety and assortment at the hat cap and fur house of Thomas J. Barnes, No. 117 Wood street. Holiday purchasers can save money by visiting this house. All goods sold at the lowest prices consistent with their excellence of quality. Go early before the day's rush begins, in order that you may have full time for suitable selections.

**Do Not Delay.**
Procrastination is not only the thief of time, but the thief of many a good bargain as well, and those who delay for a few days longer will loose the opportunity of the extra bargains which they can now have at the closing out sale of jewelry of Messrs. Moffatt & Co., No. 123 Fifth avenue. Goods suitable for holiday presents at less than cost, and of the highest degree of excellence.

**Everybody Says**
"WE HAVE FOUND JUST WHAT WE WANT FOR OUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS at McFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, AND THE PRICES FOR FINE GOODS LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR."
THAT'S A FACT.

**A large** assortment of Tree Ornaments, very cheap.
YOUNGSON'S.

**Holiday Goods**
and Toys in endless variety. We invite the attention of every body, wholesale dealers and retail buyers, to our stock of goods. You will secure bargains by calling at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

**What** are teeth without a tooth w
Where's the pleasure of the breath
If the teeth are black or yellow,
If the mouth is foul as death?
To what do teeth become
Or breath, deprived of SOZODONT?

**Notice.**
Joseph Horne & Co.'s Retail Stores, 137 and 139 Penn avenue, will be open every evening during the present week until 8:30 o'clock.

**Caramels**, taffy, and the best mixed candy at
JAS. B. YOUNGSON'S.

**The Leading Toy Store**
of the city is J. D. Thompson & Co.'s. They offer a large stock of Toys at lower prices than any other store in the city. Everything in the Toy line at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

**GROWING PICTURES**
GIVEN WITH EVERY POUND OF CANDY AT L. T. YODER'S, 51 SMITHFIELD STREET.

**Gentlemen's**
Button Opera and White Kids at $1 and $1.25 per pair. 2 Button Opera and White Kids at $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.
JOS. HORNE & Co.

**Ladies' Seal Turbans** and Hats at Paulson's, 113 Wood street.

**Wall Pockets and Brackets.**
A large and attractive stock at exceedingly low prices.
S. BOYD & Co.,
No. 66 Fifth avenue.

**Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!**
wholesale andretail. Special inducements to everybody. For bargains in Toys and Holiday Goods call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

## *MURPHY'S WORK.*

**The Man Who Failed to Repeat the Lord's Prayer Tells His Story—Ridicule he Will not Heed—A Wonderfully Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night—The Pledge Signed by a Liquor Dealer and Saloon Keeper.**

The usual noonday prayer meeting was held yesterday at the First Methodist church, on Fifth avenue. The exercises were conducted under the leadership of Francis Murphy, and an affecting incident that occurred during the progress of the meeting drew tears from many eyes. Just previous to the dismissal of the audience a man who had evidently been addicted to the use of strong drink, arose and said that on Sunday night he signed the pledge at the Opera House. An attempt was made by him to speak and pray, but he failed in an effort to recite the Lord's Prayer, and humiliated and in tears he sank into his seat. He said he fully realized the humiliation of not being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, but he had made the attempt honestly, and he believed that God would not be ashamed of him because he had failed. It was his first appeal in seven years to the Throne of Grace. With the assurance that the Lord would receive his halting petition in the spirit it had been offered, he went home, knelt beside his bed, and asked again in prayer that he be made a better and more useful man, and that strength be given him to resist the temptations and indulgence in the drink. The speaker was almost overcome by his feelings, but he continued and said that when he got up in the morning he found that his weakness and infirmity had been made the subject of ridicule by his companions, notwithstanding all that he asserted his purpose to persist in the good course in which he had commenced, and said that ridicule should have no effect in weakening his efforts to make of himself a better and truer man. He sat down with tears streaming from his eyes, and his recital told strongly on those who had listened to him. The hand of sympathy and encouragement was given him by many.

The unjustifiable and contemptible assault contained in the *Dispatch* yesterday morning on this gentleman and Mr. Murphy received the most severe and unqualified reprobation of all who read it. The depths of its meanness are unfathomable. To ridicule and discourage a man who has honestly set about the commendable work of self-reformation is in complete accordance with the *Dispatch's* code of morals. To call a person "a galvanic battery man" may be an exceedingly fine and delicate stroke of humor, but it is beyond the ken of an ordinary intellect. The glass house in which the *Dispatch* lives is so very frail that it ought to be quite careful, indeed, of the missiles it casts at those who are trying to cure themselves of the disease of intemperance.

Last night's meeting in the First Methodist church was the largest that has yet been held there. Mr. Murphy introduced the exercises by reading a scripture lesson from the sixth chapter of Matthew and the Twenty-third chapter of Proverbs, "Who hath redness of eyes, &c." Prayer was delivered by Rev. Templeton. The opening address was delivered by Mr. Murphy, who said that this work is God's and not his. He hoped that all engaged in the temperance work would, by the grace of God, come out of the fight, pledge or die in the struggle. Mr. Murphy's unaccountable magnetism shows no signs of weakening. It seems as if he could fill a house of any size. The improved appearance of the men whom he has converted was very noticeable last night. The gallery of the church was given to the ladies and the first floor to the men, and the entire auditorium was more densely packed than it has been at any time since the commencement of the meetings. The music was conducted by Mrs. Lincoln, instrumental, and Mr. W. W. Moorhead, vocal. An earnest appeal to the audience by Mr. Murphy to raise $100 to promptly responded to, the fulfillment being forthcoming in a few minutes. Among those present our reporter noted Chief Ross and Mr. Josiah Copley, both of whom are warm advocates of temperance. When it seemed to be about time for the meeting to come to an end Mr. Murphy desired to adjourn it, but the audience refused. Mr. M. McClaren was introduced and said that he had not yet signed the pledge but that he would do so himself and all his customers. He had been selling liquor for fifteen years, but so help him God he would never sell it again. Suiting his action to the words he had spoken, he signed the pledge on the Bible, the audience singing

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

At this point the excitement became so intense and irrepressible that the audience repeated the doxology. This meeting undoubtedly was the best, most successful in every respect. The people were loth to leave even after the benediction had been pronounced. During the day and evening over one hundred and sixty persons signed the pledge.

A delegation of Methodist ministers left the book-rooms on Smithfield street yesterday, and attended the noonday prayer meeting.

At the meeting on Saturday noon a very well known Allegheny liquor dealer signed the pledge, and then went directly over to the place of business and closed it up, expressing his firm intention never to sell a drop of liquor again.

## *BREVITIES.*

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····The owner of a runaway horse in the East End, on Sunday, stopped the equine by catching hold of his tail.

····Christopher Young, who resides on High street, Allegheny, was very seriously injured by falling off a bridge several days ago.

····A. L. Benton, a Cincinnati drummer, had his pocket picked of $150 on Sunday on the train just before it reached the Union Depot.

····Frederick Kline, a prominent member of the Lincoln Mannerchor and South Side Turnverein, died of small-pox Sunday, at the small-pox hospital.

····A burglar was captured the other day in the act of entering the store of Mr. Morgan, at Freedom, in Beaver county. He said he was from Johnstown.

····On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, some person stole two overcoats out of the hallway of Mr. Black's residence, No. 216 Locust street, Allegheny.

····On Thursday excursion tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad at on one-third off regular rates, will be placed on sale. They will be good until January 1st.

····Another Texan steer wakened up things in the Allegheny Diamond yesterday, and made John Ogden and Capt. Wightman prance around quite briskly to get out of its road.

····The officers of the Board of Health succeeded on Saturday in having their assessments sent in from that by any other agent than W. L. Foulk, Esq., who alone is authorized to make contracts of this kind in our behalf. Having found Mr. Foulk entirely willing to join in every respect—energetic, efficient, reliable, prompt and honest—we are perfectly content to leave our business in his hands, knowing as we do, from long experience, that he is fully competent, and entirely willing to, do ample justice to advertisers as well as to publishers. Hence our desire to retain his services, and to permit, as far as we are concerned, to encroach upon territory which he has honestly earned the right to occupy, unawed by any one."

**Call and examine** those beautiful specimens of artificial teeth, and that immense assortment of artificial human eyes at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. No cheap, shoddy work done by itinerant assistants. Nothing but first class materials used, and every operation warranted satisfactory or money refunded. Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the use of pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, which Dr. S. was the first to introduce here, and has administered it successfully in over 10,000 cases.

**Look Out for Bargains,**
which are being given daily—such bargains as have never been known before, at the closing out sale of jewelry at the establishment of Moffatt & Co., 123 Fifth avenue. Goods must be sold, and the prices have been marked down to insure this consummation.

**A Sensible Holiday Present.**
For your mother, wife or sister nothing could be more suitable than a WEED SEWING MACHINE. With its recent improvements it is unquestionably at the head of the list, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. We solicit a call and careful examination, and *feel confident that no matter of prices* can assure those contemplating a purchase, that we will *make prices to suit. Cash prices* will be found especially low. Give us a call and get a bargain.
F. C. BIGGERT,
8 Sixth street.

**Elegant Display**
OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
J. R. REED & Co.,
No. 93 MARKET STREET.

**Everybody Says**
"FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS GO TO McFADDEN'S, NO. 53 FIFTH AVENUE, WHO HAS AN ELEGANT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, CLOCKS AND BRONZES."
WE SAY SO TOO.

**Fruit Cake**
For the Holidays,
at YOUNGSON'S,
Corner of Diamond and Smithfield.

**The Turkish Bath.**
Dr. Sykes says: "The Turkish is twenty baths in one. Its *curative* value in many ailments is very great, but as a PRESERVER OF HEALTH and PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE its worth is incomputable." The establishment at 88 Diamond street gives the genuine "Turkish," and claims the merits of *good ventilation, cleanliness* and *competent attendants.*

**Great Bargains.**
Cash buyers will find great bargains in white and colored country blankets, bed comforts and woolen quilts at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

**Vests.**
Ladies' Silk Elder down lined quilted Vests at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Penn avenue.

**Toys at Cost.**
In order to close out our stock of Toys and Fancy Good before January 1, we offer most of our Toys at cost and many below cost. For bargains call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

**The Radiant Home Stove**
can be seen at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s, 131 Federal street.

**Looking Glasses, Pictures and Frames.**
Our stock is now complete and arranged for the inspection of customers. Many of the designs are entirely new and should be examined.
S. BOYD & Co.,
No. 66 Fifth avenue.

**Dental Chair and Cabinet for Sale.**
A first-class Butler Dental Chair, with Butler spittoon attached, cost $185.00; also, R. W. Archer's best Instrument Cabinet, cost $75.00; both used only six months, and as good as new. Will take $125.00 for the lot. Call and examine at 254 Penn avenue.

**Down Goods,**
Silk and oil chintz, Elder and Arctic down Quilts at importation prices, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s Retail Stores, Penn avenue.

**A Photograph**
Made by Dabbs, and tastefully framed, is always an acceptable Christmas present and will last forever.

**I expect** to move my store about the first of the month, and am desirous of closing out my Christmas goods, and will sell them very cheap.
JAS. B. YOUNGSON.

**An Immense variety** of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Furs at bottom prices at Paulson's, 113 Wood street.

**Cheap Stoves! Cheap Stoves!**
At Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s, 131 Federal street. Also, a very large stock of Plain and Fancy Japanned Tinware, at very low prices.

## *HOMICIDE.*

**The Lenkner-Schaffer Murder—Trial of Henry Lenkner—A History of the Case—What the Testimony Indicates.**

Henry Lenkner was yesterday arraigned and placed upon trial in the Court of Oyer & Terminer, Judges Stowe and Sterrett on the bench, for the murder of Henry Schaffer, on the 13th of October last, in West Deer township, in this county. The Commonwealth is represented by W. C. Moreland, J. T. Buchanan, and District Attorney Montooth, and Messrs. Weir and Gibson appear for the prisoner. The entire forenoon was spent in securing a jury, and at half-past twelve o'clock, twelve jurors having been obtained, the Court took a recess until half-past one, when District Attorney Montooth opened the case for the Commonwealth, detailing to the jury the circumstances under which the murder was committed, and how the prosecution expected to connect the defendant with it and show that he was the guilty man.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On Thursday, the eleventh day of October last, Henry Shaffer, the deceased, left his home on Mount Oliver, South Side, accompanied by the prisoner, Henry Lenkner, for the purpose of going to Butler county to buy cows. It appears from the testimony that for several years past the deceased had been engaged in the business of buying cows in the country and selling them in the market in this city, and that for the past three years the prisoner has been either in his employ or a partner in the business. They left home, as stated, and on the morning of Friday, the 14th of October, the dead body of Shaffer was found in a piece of woods, a few miles from the road, with his head beaten into a jelly. Lenkner returned to the city Friday evening and took supper with the widow of the murdered man, and Saturday morning he was arrested for committing the murder.

THE TRIAL.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth was commenced at two o'clock yesterday, and continued until five o'clock, when Court adjourned. Some sixteen witnesses were examined, and so far the case seems to have been well prepared by the prosecution. The testimony shows that the deceased and the prisoner left home, as stated above, on the 11th of November. The next account given of them is at the house of Mrs. Williams, about four miles north of the scene of the murder, where they took dinner, and left together about one o'clock, Lenkner going before, and driving a cow and calf, and followed by Shaffer in the buggy. In this way they are traced to within half a mile of the murder, at which time Shaffer was only a few rods behind Lenkner. A half mile south of where the murder was committed. Shaffer is seen alone driving the cow, and the horse and buggy following close behind him, and another witness swears to seeing blood on his hands. Mrs. Shaffer, widow of deceased, identified a hat found in the buggy when Lenkner was arrested as the one worn by her husband when he left home, and also identified a pocket book found in possession of the prisoner as the property of her husband. These are the main features of the testimony that go to convict the prisoner with the crime. What the line of defense will be is not yet known, as the counsel have not by their cross-examination indicated what their theory of the murder is.

## *A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.*

**A Matter of Special Interest to Our Business Men.**

OFFICE OF THE "FREEMAN,"
EBENSBURG, PA., December 16, 1876.
*To the Business Men of Pittsburgh:*

The firm of "E. N. Freshman & Bro.," of Pittsburgh, have no authority to use the name of the Ebensburg, Pa., *Freeman* on their "List," or in any other, and the use of the same is totally unauthorized and against my express command, as per letter written to them. No advertisement will be accepted from them, nor will any contract be recognized by me made by them or any other agent in Pittsburgh than Col. W. L. Foulk.

The *Freeman* of the 15th inst., contained the following editorial notice of our Pittsburgh Agency, which I herewith attach for publication in the Pittsburgh papers in connection with this notice.

I hereby give that firm notice again to not use the name of my paper on their "List," or make use of the same in any way as the agent of it. I will refer more particularly to this matter in the next issue of the *Freeman*.

H. A. MCPIKE,
Editor and Proprietor *Freeman*.

"We don't wish to discourage any of the Pittsburgh advertising agents with whom we have no business relations from squandering time, paper and postage stamps in soliciting space in our columns, but we do wish to say, as well for their information as for the information of all others interested, that we take stock in no advertisements sent to us from that by any other agent than W. L. Foulk, Esq., who alone is authorized to make contracts of this kind in our behalf. Having found Mr. Foulk entirely willing to join in every respect—energetic, efficient, reliable, prompt and honest—we are perfectly content to leave our business in his hands, knowing as we do, from long experience, that he is fully competent, and entirely willing to, do ample justice to advertisers as well as to publishers. Hence our desire to retain his services, and to permit, as far as we are concerned, to encroach upon territory which he has honestly earned the right to occupy, unawed by any one."

**Call and examine** those beautiful specimens of artificial teeth, and that immense assortment of art